

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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No. LX.—VOL. II.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

PRICE TWOPENCE.
STAMPED, 3d.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THAT Government should have received the news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, and still refrain from returning Mr. Dallas, argues a pacific and conciliatory frame of mind. A number of individuals (few of whom, we fancy, would be found in letters-of-marque if a war began) will, of course, be indignant at our patience. "The British lion is 'off his feed' and quiet; any ass may kick him." All this is natural enough; but the fact is, that it is as plain as possible that no war with America is wanted by the country. The sorrows of Mr. Crampton excite little sympathy. In the first place, nobody exactly knows, out of diplomatic circles, who Mr. Crampton is. In the second place, if he is the aggrieved party now, the United States Government were the aggrieved parties first. Again, as the "Times" (which reluctantly affects an air of moderation) observes, the public will not read the Central American Blue-book. Nobody seems to care where Ruatan is, or whether or not the Bay Islands are more valuable than the Isle of Dogs. Such being the case, politicians must "follow suit" (that being what is called "government" now-a-days); and so we shall have, for weeks to come, a "backing and filling" of politicians and papers on this subject, till we find out how we can patch up matters with a new negotiation. We wish we saw our way to such a negotiation speedily. But though Mr. Pierce will not be re-elected, Mr. Buchanan is not in a position to settle the difficulty as easily as we could wish. He has hitherto maintained that there is nothing to arbitrate; that is, that he is satisfied with his view of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which, he thinks, gives America all she wants. But as the British view of that treaty is just opposite, this "stand-point" of his amounts to nullifying the treaty altogether. Since the matter cannot remain for ever in suspense, some resolution will have to be come to beyond this by Mr. Buchanan. We hope that he may have been affecting this stereness for electioneering purposes, and that it is true, what we are told, that he really considers the alliance of this country the most important thing for America.

Last week we did something towards familiarising our readers with the relative positions of the nations in Central America. Our own ideas on the state of things there are simple. That the Spanish republics must ultimately fall under Yankee influence—that British claims there are more or less dubious in point of right, and in point of importance to our future, are of little consequence; that therefore we can, without loss of dignity, afford to make concessions. All beyond this is a

matter of the excitement which people may choose to bring to the question. The Americans are excited enough, but that is because they have so great a stake in the matter compared with ours—not to mention that they make more noise about everything than is the fashion here. It does not follow that we should make any undue hubbub; it may add to the danger, and will not add to the dignity, of these discussions.

Now, suppose we take another turn at this terrible Blue-book, and inquire into the facts of the dispute, instead of indulging in those generalities which some papers affect. Britain makes certain claims in Central America, which the United States deny. What are they?

Britain claims the "protection" of the Mosquito Indians; "a right," says Mr. Buchanan, "which the United States have always contested and resisted,—a right which would continue to Great Britain that entire control over the Nicaraguan ship-canal, and the other avenues between the two oceans, which it was the very object of the convention [or Clayton-Bulwer Treaty] to abolish." Here let us waive a moment the questions of old right, and meaning of the treaty, and ask, simply, of what importance this control is to Britain now? Do we really care about controlling the route of American traffic and commerce at all? We may call a place "Greytown," and pretend to hold it for these barbarians of Mosquito, and as it is naturally filling, in the course of trade, with Americans, may so cause disturbance there; but how does such a proceeding add to our consequence? or if it does, is the gain worth this incessant annoyance?

We fear that, in the controversy about these Mosquito barbarians, the American "case" is more plausible than our own. We originally assumed their protection as a check on Spain, whose rigid monopoly of trade was offensive to us; but, by treaties made in 1783 and 1786, we agreed to evacuate the Mosquito territory altogether. How, then, do we get back? By denying the rights of the Spanish republics to inherit the claims of the Spanish Crown, which is unjust and inconsistent in Britain, which aided their independence. When pressed on the point, our diplomatists urge that Spain, and the republics after her, have not "remonstrated" against the claim. But that only proves a negligence in pushing their rights; it does not do away with their rights altogether. The value of rights in those out-of-the-way parts of the world naturally rises and falls at various times, and a great Power like Britain has many opportunities of thrusting in her flag unresisted.

The Mosquito Indians are, like all other barbarians, withering away under the influence of rum and smallpox—dull and brutish savages, in fact. Their "king" is a kind of Yahoo a thousand degrees below Bomba, which is saying a good deal. How ridiculous must it appear to see Great Britain taking up his abstract claims to lands, turning people out of a town in his name, and affecting to let him govern it! Why, it is laughed at as low cant backed up by force, and must necessarily irritate Americans, who find their important commerce controlled by it. They, however, go so far as to say that these Indians have no right to rank as a State at all, and they ground this on the customs of all European nations in dealing with such races. It is notorious that discovery has always constituted the right to lands occupied by savages, and that on this ground the sovereignty of the Mosquito Indians must be Spanish. In short, our position in relation to those tribes altogether is so dubious and questionable, that we do not wonder to find our diplomatists protesting their willingness to come to any reasonable arrangement. Somehow, though, the arrangement is never forthcoming. They are afraid to give up Greytown to Nicaragua, for fear of our tender Indian allies being persecuted; so prefer keeping them protected (barring from the rum and the smallpox), and so controlling the transit between the oceans, and so risking the embroilment of the world.

This dispute, however, is not the only one in the Central American difficulty, and which the strange treaty of 1850 left utterly unsettled. We now turn to the island of Ruatan. This island is a fine one, with a good harbour, and well wooded and watered, thirty miles from a port of the Central American State of Honduras, in which bay it is situated. To whom does it belong? To the State of Honduras, off whose land it lies, say the Yankees. To Britain, say the British, claiming it as "a dependence of Belize." Here again the United States have a good case. The island is not near Belize, and it is near the State of Honduras. Books and maps are of course referred to. Rees' "Cyclopædia" says that the British had a settlement here in 1742, "for carrying on the logwood trade," but that it "was soon abandoned." In two maps published in 1796 it is coloured differently—as British and non-British; so these two (on one of which Clarendon relies) cancel each other. In Wyld's map, 1851, it is assigned to Honduras. Captain Henderson, an Englishman, who wrote a book about these regions, makes it out Spanish in 1804.



THE LANDING OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS AT DOVER.

English gazettes, of some note, make it out to have been abandoned by the English long ago.

The truth appears to us, after all this, to be, that the place was originally Spanish, like the neighbouring coast; that the Spanish, making little account of it, the British, "off and on," set themselves up there, but that only lately did they take up the idea of making it their own. The way we then settled it was simple. We seized it from Honduras in 1841, just as we seized Greytown from Nicaragua in 1848—the British public knowing and caring little about either case. As the power of Spain declined, she was unable to maintain her American possessions. We were no longer content with "settlements for carrying on the logwood trade," but wanted more. By the strong arm we got Ruatan, in a time of peace; and, in the same way, claim the Bay Islands, a cluster of islands in the bay there, the history of which is similar.

The importance of these controversies arises from the fact, that the Spanish republics constituting Central America are evidently on the decline, and that the American race seems likely to supplant them. This is the historic tendency of events thereabouts. What is our attitude to be towards them? Are we to insist on the old claims—the Mosquito protectorate, a doubtful map, a tradition about logwood-cutting, &c., &c.—and say boldly, "We seized Ruatan in '41, and Greytown in '48; there are British settlers there, and we mean to stick to our rights;—do your worst?" No doubt, with our navy (which stands in a better relation to that of the United States than the navy of 1812) we could do a great deal in support of this line. But would it be worth doing? Would its good balance its evil, or a thousandth part of its evil? No; far from it. It would be, in the long run, a deadly and disastrous policy, as it would be, when begun, a wicked and mischievous one.

There are now two questions pending between us and the United States—a political and a diplomatic one. The political one embraces the disputes we have described; the diplomatic one is, whether the treaty of 1850 settled them in favour of us, or in favour of the United States. The only plan is to leave that treaty—which was of much temporary use—standing, and to set on foot a further and new treaty, to settle all which it did not embrace. Such a new treaty must do away with the Mosquito protectorate, as far as it is a pretext for our controlling the transit—must make Greytown a free port—must submit the island questions to arbitration—and leave us Belize. In the face of such proposals, Buchanan will not insist on having the treaty of 1850 viewed exactly as he views it, when its difficulties are thus otherwise disposed of.

The danger in the meanwhile is, that we may be plunged into war before this can be got done. Certain journals are bent on irritating the public mind; and we have a Premier to whom a war would be an advantage, from its being spread by his admirers that he is the only statesman in England fit to conduct one. Under these circumstances, everything depends on the kind of instructions that have been issued to the West Indian squadron. Should a collision take place on the Central American coast, nothing would prevent a war. It would then become a matter of English pride, honour, and pluck, and we should be in for it in a burst of popular frenzy. Before it comes to that, we recommend such a determined expression of opinion in favour of a policy of peace, as shall alarm the "Times" for its circulation, and Palmerston for his place. We are becoming tired of this Administration, which was born of war and confusion, and seems unable to address itself to anything pacific or domestic.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

News from France is scanty enough. The most important for more than a week past is, perhaps, the political arrests which took place in the inundated districts shortly after the Emperor's visit. About forty persons, reputed professors of socialist doctrines, were arrested.

The injury done to the crops by the inundations is estimated at 150,000,000*fr.*, of which 30,000,000*fr.* are referable to the mulberry trees for silkworms. In that amount are not included the damage done to houses, the loss in cattle, utensils, &c., or the injury done to railroads, nor is the injury yet completed, it seems. A dreadful hurricane lately burst over Bayonne, accompanied by torrents of rain. In consequence, the River Nive rose very high; and a vessel sank in the port. Accounts from the Garonne announce that the low grounds adjoining that river are menaced with a fifth inundation. The Loire had also risen upwards of three feet. The railroad communications between Orleans and Tours is again stopped by the great rise of this river. The Relief Commission in Paris appeals loudly for subscriptions.

The Emperor is busy with his scheme for settling the regency. The principal features of the arrangement submitted to the Senate are—That the Emperor shall be a minor to the age of 18; that the Empress-mother is to be regent; that the Empress-regent cannot marry a second time; in default of the Empress-mother, the regency is to be vested in the prince next in succession to the throne; should the Emperor-minor die leaving a brother heir to the throne, the regency is to be continued without any new formality; a council of regency is to be established for the whole duration of the Emperor's minority; the council is to be composed of the princes of France, and of persons appointed by the Emperor either by public or secret documents, but should the Emperor have made no appointments, the Senate shall name five persons to take part in the council of regency; no member of the council of regency is to be removed from his functions by the Empress-regent or the Regent.

The Reigning Prince of Monaco, Florestan I., died in Paris on Friday evening. The Duc de Valentinois succeeds to this little principality.

BELGIUM.

The Count de Flandres narrowly escaped a serious accident some days since. He was returning from Brussels to Laeken, when, on reaching near the church of that place, the axle-tree of the carriage suddenly broke, and the vehicle almost turned over. The coachman and footman were thrown from their seats, and the horses started off, dragging after them the vehicle, which the young Prince, remembering probably the fate of his uncle, the Duke of Orleans, retained presence of mind enough not to attempt to jump from. In this way it was dragged on for some distance at a very rapid rate, but at length was stopped by a man, who succeeded in laying hold of the horses' heads. The Prince escaped uninjured, and the coachman and footman were only slightly bruised.

The Emancipation of Brussels announces that the Minister of Finance of Belgium has signed the statutes of a Credit Mobilier Company for that country, with a capital of 30,000,000*fr.* in 500*fr.* shares. It adds that only 6,000,000*fr.* of the capital will be reserved for the public, M. de Rothschild having taken 8,000,000*fr.*, M. Bisschoffsheim 7,000,000*fr.*, and other great capitalists the rest. The President of the Board of Directors is M. Liedts, who is at present Governor of Brabant.

HOLLAND.

A serious difficulty had arisen between Holland and the republic of Venezuela, and a Dutch squadron was sent to cruise upon the coasts of the latter country. We learn from private information that this difference has been completely arranged by the active and non-official mediation of the French and English Consuls at Caracas.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor, on the 18th, gave an audience of leave to the Austrian bishops assembled at Vienna for the execution of the Concordat. The Emperor guaranteed the execution of the Concordat, and promised to give effect to the wishes of the episcopacy as far as possible. His Majesty

ended by expressing his hope that his people would possess temporal good without peril to their eternal salvation.

The Emperor received M. de Bourqueney with great pomp as Ambassador of France.

PRUSSIA.

COUNT GEORGE ESTERHAZY, Austrian Minister at Berlin, died there on Tuesday of inflammation of the lungs.

A general conference is about to be held in Prussia relative to the reduction of the duty levied on iron by the Zollverein; and, as in the last conference, a medium duty will be discussed.

The Prussian flotilla has left Danzig. It is commanded by Prince Adalbert, and part of it will proceed to the mouths of the Danube.

It is incorrect, says a letter from Vienna of the 12th, in the *Bourse Gazette*, that Prussia has pronounced in favour of the union of the Principalities. The Cabinet of Vienna has submitted to the Powers a series of views relating to the re-organisation of the Principalities, in which the question of the union is also discussed. France, England, and the Porte have replied to this communication, but Prussia has not yet done so; from which it is inferred that the Cabinet of Berlin has not yet thought proper to declare itself on this question.

RUSSIA.

THE development of the Russian navy, interdicted in the Black Sea, is to be carried out in the Pacific. The Amoor, Sitke, Ochotsk, and Petropaulovsk, have, with this view, become the special objects of attention and care on the part of the Russian Admiralty. The wooded district of the Lenay, and the rich iron and copper mines of Neretinsk, will furnish materials for ship-building. The Government is sending out a number of officers, seamen, engineers, and workmen, to these parts, and Vice-Admiral Putiatine has been appointed to superintend and carry out the great scheme. The extraordinary activity of the local administration on the Amoor, and the acquisitions they have made there of territory, are well known. But it is not merely in that distant region that vessels are to be constructed; numerous steamers will be also built in the White Sea, the Baltic, on the Don, Bouge, and Dnieper, on the Caspian Sea, the Lake of Aral, on the Oxus and Jaxartes; while flotillas of screw gun-boats are to protect both Russian trade with Asia generally, and increase her influence, as well as power, in Persia and Turan—that is, in Bokhara, China, and Kokhand.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

DESPATCHES from Constantinople, dated June 12, state that some disturbances had taken place in the streets, and the departure of the French police, which body had hitherto maintained order, was much regretted by the inhabitants. The foreign Ambassadors were to hold important meetings without delay. Thirteen large English steamers were expected to embark Allied troops in the Crimea. Vessels capable of holding a large number of men were already there. Both the French and English were completing the evacuation as speedily as possible. It had been ascertained that there were 14,000 French at the present moment in Constantinople, and 12,000 still in the Crimea. Marshal Pelissier had fixed the 5th of July as the latest date when the evacuation of the Crimea would be completed. The Oriental Bank, organised by Mr. Layard, was to begin business immediately.

The Russian Government is about to establish at Nicolaieff a mercantile navy on the system of the Lloyd's.

The Turkish journals confirm the demolition by the Russians of the fortifications of Rumi and Ismail. The engineer officers employed on this duty had 2,000 workmen under their orders. The stones taken from the ramparts were placed on board small craft, which conveyed them to Odessa. In stating these facts, the journals of Constantinople recall the declarations of Lord Clarendon, according to which the fortifications now destroyed ought to have been preserved.

The town of Kars has been restored to Turkey.

The fortress of Redout Kalé has been evacuated by the Turkish troops. Kipris Pacha, it was said, would be appointed Ambassador of the Porte at St. Petersburg.

ITALY.

A ROYAL decree has appeared ordering a levy of 13,000 men for the Sardinian army.

The refugees of Modena, Reggio, Parma, and Tuscany, are proceeding to Piedmont to present an address of thanks to Count de Cavour for his exertions in favour of Italy. The inhabitants of those duchies have raised a subscription for a medal to be struck in honour of that statesman.

If we are well informed, the dispute which had arisen at Parma between the Austrian commandant and the local authorities has received an unexpected solution. The Austrian military commandant insisted upon extending his inquiries and condemnations to facts anterior to those which had caused the state of siege; the local authorities, supported by the Duchess, refused their assent; whereupon Count Crenneville declared that he would not protect the government any longer, but would leave it to its own resources. He has been taken at his word, and the government has immediately opened the state prisons.

The only concession the Papal Court seems as yet disposed to make is to agree to the departure of the French and Austrian troops, and the substitution of a pontifical army, if General Farina can contrive to form one.

Garibaldi is at Genoa. His professed object is to retire to an estate in Sardinia, which he intends to cultivate.

AMERICA.

THE affairs of Kansas now prominently occupy the public mind in America. In the Senate the member for Illinois had introduced a bill for the pacification of Kansas. It simply proposes to abolish the territorial government of Kansas and the laws passed by its Legislature, and extend, over the distracted territory, the government and laws in force in Nebraska. After a sharp discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Crittenden suggested that the President send General Scott to take command of the troops.

Doubtful accounts from Kansas state that the Free State forces had burnt the town of Bernard, destroying from 12,000 dollars to 15,000 dollars worth of property. The town of Franklin was captured by the Abolitionists, after a desperate fight, in which three pro-slavery men were killed. Other fatal encounters are reported. Governor Shannon had issued a proclamation ordering all the unauthorised military companies to disperse, and warning outside parties to keep away from the territory, as he had sufficient force to enforce the laws and protect the citizens.

The Democratic Convention fixed Charleston, S.C., for its next meeting in 1860. They also adopted, by a large majority, a proposition in favour of making a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

A railway accident had occurred on the 6th on the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, killing three persons and wounding twenty others.

The St. Louis "Republican" publishes the constitution of the State of Deseret, recently formed and ratified by the people, in general convention, at Salt Lake City, April 6th. It is exceedingly brief and plain, and says nothing about slavery. It announces the free toleration of all religions, and does not refer to polygamy. A memorial was adopted, asking admission to the Union, and two delegates were appointed to present it to Congress.

CANADA.

INTELLIGENCE from Montreal, dated the 10th inst., states that the steamboat running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad had exploded on the afternoon of the 10th, making a complete wreck of the boat. Her boiler was blown away an immense distance, and the wharf and everything in the neighbourhood was completely shattered. A train had just arrived, and the boat was full of passengers from it at the time of the disaster. The scene indeed was fearful. A child was blown from the arms of its mother into the air, and landed on the ferry shed. The number of killed is estimated at twenty, and the wounded at from thirty to forty. It is reported that fifty passengers still remain unaccounted for.

At Quebec the arrival of the army from the Crimea was to be celebrated by a popular demonstration.

Political disputes in the Canadian Legislature continue to agitate the public mind. The Government appears to be struggling against an overwhelming opposition, which calls for the dissolution of the Provincial Parliament.

THE POLITICAL TRIALS AT NAPLES.

SATURDAY, June 14, was the third day of the political trials, and the attendance of the diplomatic body had increased. There were present the American and the Prussian Ministers, the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires, and members of the British, French, and Prussian Legations. Several of the accused have already been in prison several years—six years even—for political offences. The Attorney-General displayed the same front of character as on other occasions, and a desire to resist the success of the defence. For instance, a wish was expressed to have a room in Miguonni's house examined and measured; it was considered very essential to the defence; the Attorney-General, however, opposed it as unnecessary. "I must press the point on the court," said De Filippo, "and can show from the admissions of the Attorney-General that it is necessary." "Signor President," said the latter, "this is contempt of the public authorities; my words are questioned." De Filippo, however, repudiated the charge of a contempt of court, and pressing his point, the court retired to consider it. Another incident not to be omitted was the following. In the course of the morning the Attorney-General read a letter from the Neapolitan Consul in Genoa, in which he said that it was useless to seek for the desired information from the Piedmontese authorities, as everything in that kingdom was in disorder. On this the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires rose, and appeared very indignant. In the course of the defence of Padre Ruggiero, an Augustin monk, priests and civilians said, "We have known him upwards of thirty years, and have respected him as a man and an ecclesiastic. We have frequented his rooms as friends and penitents, and have never seen nor heard anything to compromise him." "I have known him thirty years," said the General of the Order, "and have always esteemed him as one of the most useful of the order. As a proof of my high opinion of him, I have come as a witness in his defence. I remember that one of the confraternity, who had laid an information against Ruggiero, returned to the monastery, and immediately threw himself at my feet, declaring that his deposition was false. He had been frightened by Campagna, the Inspector of Police. He was afraid of exile or the ergastolo." The man whose evidence, however, made the strongest impression was another monk of the Augustins. He deposed to a belief in the innocence of Ruggiero; he declared that the most violent menaces had been used by Campagna to influence the deposition. "He stripped me, and threatened to have me lashed. You are no friend of the King," I said; "I am who am his friend. You act as you do for your own benefit and interest alone. I speak the truth. I am a minister of God. From Him I received my voice and strength, and, whatever be the consequences, I must and will speak the truth." "One question I must ask," said the Attorney-General; "has not this man been accounted as mad?" "Yes," said the monk, scornfully laughing, "I had a fever some five years since and my mind wandered." "I was informed that he had been mad, and that it was useless to take his deposition." And who said so? Why, Campagna, who prepared the materials for the case, and presented them to the Attorney-General, who acts at once as public accuser and Giudice Istruttore (the person who draws up the case and finds the bill). We have it, therefore, in evidence that one of the Augustin monks had been frightened into making a false deposition against another member of the monastery—that another monk, who, without any charge against him, had been imprisoned twelve days, was stripped, threatened with the lash, and insulted, and that the unfortunate man, to injure whom all this violence had been practised, has been a prisoner for nearly one year without being brought to trial. The political trials have been suspended by royal rescript for this month.

THE CRIMEA.

INVESTITURE OF THE BATH BY LORD GOUGH.

THE investiture of G.C.B.'s, K.C.B.'s and C.B.'s took place at headquarters on the 6th. A scaffolding, or rather the framework of a canopy, was erected at the foot of the flight of steps leading from the house to the vineyards. The wood-work was covered very tastefully with flags, and the tricolour and the British ensign waved at each angle of the building. A large arm-chair, dressed in flags, served as a substitute for a throne.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the measured salute of a French battery, stationed on a rising ground near the Quartier-General, announced that Marshal Pelissier was on his way to the place of ceremony. He could be seen approaching at the head of a very brilliant staff, with a number of generals of brigade and colonels in his train, and an escort of Chasseurs behind. As the head of the sparkling cortege came near the angle of the vineyard, one gun placed inside the yard for signals was discharged, and our artillery began immediately to fire a salute of nineteen guns. At the same time all the troops came to "attention."

General Codrington, in full uniform, with the Crimean medal and clasps on his breast, and accompanied by his staff, proceeded on foot down the path to meet the Marshal. Lord Gough remained in the so-called throne-room. The Marshal entered the square, and dismounted; another gun was fired, whereupon the troops "presented arms" simultaneously, and the bands struck up *Poignant pour la Syrie*. General Codrington having welcomed the French Marshal and Generals as they dismounted, a little procession was formed, which slowly approached the throne with a tremendous clanking of spurs and sabres, and a glittering and flashing of gold lace and embroidery through an agitated mist of plumed hats and waving feathers, that had a most picturesque and martial effect. Lord Gough, the beau-ideal of an English soldier, standing erect beneath the canopy, in the uniform of a Colonel of the Life Guards, was the centre figure in the picture. The procession, as it approached the throne, filed right and left of its own accord, and surrounded it with a barrier of English and French uniforms strangely commingled together.

Having saluted the Generals, Lord Gough took his seat on the throne, and Captain Bates proceeded to read the Royal Commission, which was, of course, quite inaudible. At the close of the Commission one gun was fired as a signal, whereupon the artillery fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns, which thundered loudly through the square. At the last gun the troops presented arms, and the bands struck up "God save the Queen." At the conclusion of the National Anthem the troops received the words "Order arms!" "Stand at ease!" and the ceremony of investiture took place. General Codrington read, with good emphasis and clearness, and in an excellent accent, an address in French on the subject of the investiture and of the Order, and Lord Gough, in a fine, round, rich, and mellow Milesian dialect of the English tongue, expressed the gratification he felt at meeting the Allied Generals and officers on the theatre of their glories, and the pride with which he fulfilled the high office for which he had been selected. Each of the *décorés*, beginning with Marshal Pelissier, was then introduced beneath the canopy, and received the *accolade* and the insignia of the Order, as well as a very warm grasp of the hand from the Royal Commissioner, who expressed to each his wish that "he might live long to wear it." The ceremony lasted about half an hour. At the conclusion, Marshal Pelissier, Sir W. Codrington, Lord Gough, and some other officers, mounted and rode down to inspect the troops, who received the visitors with all honours. As they were returning towards the throne the word was given "Three cheers for General Lord Gough," and the request was at once complied with most vigorously, an odd "one cheer more" being thrown in by the 88th, and taken up by the rest of the regiments. The hands struck up "Patrick's Day," and the artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns. The gallant old General seemed extremely pleased at the warmth and spontaneity of this compliment. Sir W. Codrington then invited the K.C.B.'s and C.B.'s to lunch. The fourth signal (one gun) was fired, and the troops marched off to their quarters. Lord W. Paulet had the command of all the men on the ground.

Marshal Pelissier has made known that, from the 5th of July, by which time the armies will be embarked, the Allied Generals will cease to exercise any authority in the Crimea.

The Marshal was preparing to depart on board the auxiliary propeller the *Bretagne*. At Paris, a grand *fête* is to be got up for the Marshal's reception.

The Allies have surrounded with a palisade the ground where their dead are buried.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

The English subscriptions in behalf of the sufferers are still open, though a considerable sum has been already subscribed. Abroad, the sympathy is equally great. The Venezuelan Minister has sent to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs 3,000*l.*, subscribed for the inundated by the staff of his Legation and some natives of his country resident in Paris.

Generals de Lamoricière and Bedeau have sent each 300*l.* as their subscription for the inundated.

The King of Sardinia has contributed a sum of 20,000*l.* from his privy purse for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation.

The inhabitants of Antwerp have joined in the subscription for the inundated opened by M. Herbert, the French Consul-General in that city, who has collected nearly £6,000.

The Countess de Neuilly has given 15,000*l.* in her own name and that of her sons.

THE SOUND DUES.—Thanks to the mediation of Russia, an arrangement has been concluded between Denmark and the United States, in virtue of which a provisional toll convention will remain in force till June, 1857. The Sound dues will be collected under this convention as formerly.

AMERICA COMPLIMENTARY.—In the Senate, on the 9th inst., Mr. Mason proposed that the Resolute, British discovery ship, found abandoned in the Arctic seas by the American whale ship George Henry, be purchased by Government, refitted, and sent back to the British Government as a present.

PRECIOUS STONES IN AUSTRALIA.—Several specimens of topazes, corundum pyrites, and iserine, have recently been added to the Museum of Natural History at Melbourne. The pyrites contain nine or ten per cent. of gold, and the discoverer, a Frenchman, who says there are thousands of tons, has asked £1,000 from Government as a reward, on his pointing out the locality. A topaz of considerable size was lately found in a reef near the Criterion Hotel, Bendigo.

THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.—The colonel of an Austrian regiment of cavalry stationed at Wallachia, required 200 carriages within an hour; and on being told that it was impossible to procure that number within the time, he sent a non-commissioned officer who seized upon all the conveyances he could find—about sixty. The Wallachians attempted to defend their property; a terrible fight took place, and several Wallachians were killed.

RUSSIAN WEAKNESS.—Another flagrant case of peculation and dishonesty in the Russian army is announced in the person of Colonel von Bronieffsk, Commissary-General of the late Black Sea Fleet, at Rostov, on the Don, who has been tried for his conduct by a court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be deprived of his commission, nobility, and orders, and degraded to the ranks.

THE COMMANDER AT KINBURN CONDEMNED.—General Kochanowitch, the late commander of Fort Kinburn, has been convicted by a court-martial of cowardice, and sentenced to death. During the trial he steadily refused to take advantage of many extenuating circumstances, which he might easily have availed himself of, as an excuse for surrendering the fort, and declined even to make any defence, preferring to let the decision of the court-martial take its course, reserving to himself the right of sending in a petition to the Emperor.

RIFLE-SHOOTING.—A clever feat of rifle-shooting came off near Paris, a day or two since, in presence of some of the best shots of the French army. Captain Guernsey, late of the Turkish Contingent, was matched to shoot twenty-five pigeons against Lieutenant Arnaud, of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, for 500*l.* a side, with single bullets, at 150 English yards. Lieutenant Arnaud used one of M. Minie's latest improved rifles; Captain Guernsey used one of the Enfield military rifles now supplied to the British army. Lieutenant Arnaud killed eighteen birds, Captain Guernsey twenty-four, out of the twenty-five, right off, only missing the last shot, to the astonishment of all present.

NOVEL METHOD OF POISONING.—As the lamplighter of the large sugar manufactory at Amiens was sleeping in his chamber, some one blew, by means of a bellows, a quantity of poisonous gas beneath the door, at the same time fastening the door outside to prevent his escape. The man soon became senseless, and the assassin went away; but fortunately the victim's hard breathing was heard by a fellow-workman, who forced open the door, rescued him, and procured him medical assistance. The man after a while recovered, and the authorities have commenced a search after the culprit.

THE POPE AT JERUSALEM.—A thoroughly orthodox Catholic priest, the Abbé Michon, in a pamphlet just published in Paris, seriously advocates the expediency of the Pope renouncing all dominion at Rome and going to Jerusalem, there to reside as the spiritual head of the church. The Abbé starts with the assumption that the renunciation of the temporal power of the Pope at Rome is inevitable. The influence of modern ideas being, as he says, inoperative upon papal institutions, the progressive element in the Roman nation has become altogether antagonistic to the Pontifical Government. As long as diplomacy, aided by force, chooses to sustain the old machinery, it may continue to work, but whenever the foreign troops withdraw from Rome, the Papacy will find itself face to face with revolution. The Abbé takes it for granted that whenever the revolution shall make head, the Pope will be forced to abdicate his temporal power, and he doubts seriously whether after such an abdication he could maintain his spiritual supremacy at Rome with proper dignity. One city alone, a neutral city out of Italy and out of Europe—namely, Jerusalem—would offer every requisite for opening a new and flourishing apostolic era. The Cardinals, the Abbé admits, would not like the change of locality, but he affirms that the plan has been favourably entertained by many European governments.

LABOUR IN CANADA.—For three or four years past labour has been scarce and dear in Canada. The great public works have absorbed all the available labour, and raised it to an unusually high price. The great amount of extra labour employed on the railways, has given the farmers a profitable consuming population. The very war has coined money for them, and although belonging to the British empire, they have benefited by a calamity which pressed with great severity on many of their fellow-subjects at home. The surplus of last year's harvest, available for exportation, could not have been less than twelve million bushels of wheat, and at this moment there is under crop a larger quantity than at any previous time. Of this surplus, notwithstanding the late high prices, a large proportion still remains to be exported.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS.—On the night of the 27th of April, sixty out of the 1,300 prisoners confined in the Bagni, at Procida (to whom 500 are political), made an attempt to escape. It failed, however, and sixteen of the unfortunates, who had managed to get into the outer court, on an alarm being given, were surrounded, and driven back at the point of the bayonet. On the following morning, the whole of them received one hundred lashes apiece, some one hundred and fifty apiece. It is added that several died of their wounds inflicted on the night when they were retaken (though there was no resistance), or of the stripes they received on the following morning.

CRIME IN THE PAPAL STATES.—Letters from the Romagna in the Papal States give a frightful account of the state of society there. Brigandage had arrived at such a pitch that it was dangerous to go two or three miles from a town even in the day time. The gendarmes only occupy themselves about political offenders, and several young men have, in consequence, been lately arrested at Cesena for meeting together, while brigands are allowed to pursue their evil practices with impunity.

NEAPOLITAN STATE PRISONERS.—Trustworthy accounts have been received of the condition of the Neapolitan state prisoners. From the dampness of their cells in the castle of Montemarchio, Schiavoni has lost the use of one eye entirely, and the other is almost unserviceable; Stico is in such a state that his stomach almost refuses to take food; Dono has been five months in hospital from rheumatic disease; Pica is so low that his life is almost despaired of; the learned judge, Pironti, paralysed and unable to move, lies chained to his bed; by his side is Alfonso Zeuli, of noble family, dying of consumption. The last comforts of his religion have been administered to him. Pasquale Scula, master of the Jesuit school at Cosenza, has been arrested for hoping that his brother Antonio (now in exile at Genoa) would return, because, he said, an amnesty had been promised.

DISCOVERY OF A PIRATE'S BURIED HOARD.—A curious discovery has just been made in Gothland, one of the islands in the Baltic belonging to Sweden. In making some excavations near Farsund, some arms, gold and silver coins, and valuable vases, have been found. These objects all date back as far as the tenth and eleventh centuries. At that period, Gothland was inhabited by pirates who ravaged the Baltic. One of their chiefs, named Sarka, who had become celebrated by his daring acts, made war on the Scandinavian princes, who leagueed together against him, and pursued him into his haunts. Sarka, when on the point of being overcome, buried all his treasures in the earth, and died, like Sardanapalus, in the midst of his women and the companions of his debaucheries. The medals and the arms just found belonged to this chief, as is proved by ciphers marked on a number of the articles.

RATHER ALARMING.—A gentleman signing himself "Enoch Sykes, Huddersfield," writes to the "Times":—"Some time ago, I found, to my utter astonishment, that my life had been insured in the Athenæum Life Office by three different persons, each of whom has had a policy granted, and paid the premiums; and yet, strange to say, the whole of this business has been done entirely unknown to me, and without my consent, having neither filled out nor signed a proposal, nor undergone a medical examination. It has been my own impression that no life could accept a proposal without the signature of the proposer and the medical certificate. If I am correct, the proposals must have been forged or accepted without signature. If the law allows such procedure as this, it is high time for the safety of life that it be immediately altered."

IRELAND.

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—An important judgment was delivered on Friday by the Master of the Rolls, absolving the English shareholders, on the ground of fraud. But although this judgment liberates the English shareholders, as between them and their fellow-shareholders, it will not protect them from actions at the suit of the creditors of the bank, a point upon which the Master of the Rolls said that he gave no opinion. It is understood that steps for a criminal prosecution have been set on foot. On Tuesday week a considerable number of persons attended at the late office of the Tipperary Bank, in the town of Tipperary, to receive the dividend of 2*s.* in the pound, which was paid to them by a person representing the official manager. Many farmers—depositors—who held receipts varying from £10 to £600, seemed quite elated at receiving as a beginning one-tenth of what they once imagined was lost to them for ever.

CONVICTION OF KNIGHTING.—The forgery case upon the Great Southern Railway Company was tried on Saturday before the Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Keogh, in the Commission Court. The trial lasted from ten o'clock in the morning until half-past nine at night, when the jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty. Upon the first count, the Chief Baron prefaced the sentence of the court in an impressive manner, and concluded by pronouncing sentence that the convict John Knighting should be condemned to six years' penal servitude.

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICANS.—A "friendly address" from the citizens of Dublin to those of New York is now in course of signature, and has already obtained the names of the Lord Mayor, and of several other influential persons. It assures our Transatlantic friends that the Dublin citizens feel "deep regret that differences have arisen between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain, which have been a source of public irritation;" and those who sign it go on to say:—"We wish to express to our brethren in New York our entire disapprobation of the inconsiderate language in connection with this subject which has been used in both countries by some parties. We would assure our American friends of our sincere good will and earnest desire for the preservation of those amicable relations which have existed between us for so many years, and which, we had hoped, were becoming increasingly secure. Although the political views, which have of late been popular in the United States, have produced a coolness towards foreigners, and towards Irishmen in particular, we cannot forget how many of our countrymen have found a welcome amongst you, sope for their energies, and reward for their toil. We cannot but believe, that you, as well as we, must deprecate in the highest degree the barest possibility of a war between England and America: and we trust your desires for peace are as ardent as our own."

EMIGRATION.—The "Ballinasloe Star" says:—"During the last week a large number of emigrants left this district for America. The spirit of emigration is still as free as ever. The lower classes, though unusually prosperous, are still discontented."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ABANDONED AT SEA.—A large ship, completely dismantled and abandoned, was discovered last week by the crews of two pilot cutters and a fishing smack belonging to the port of Crookhaven. On approaching the vessel, they found that the three masts were gone close to the deck, that she had also lost her rudder, while the round-house and fore-topgallant castle appeared as if they had been burned. On boarding the ship, the men ascertained that she was called the "Moko Castle," or "Moro Castle," it was difficult to discover which, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, that she was laden with timber, and appeared to have been for some days waterlogged. She was safely got into Crookhaven Harbour.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On the night of Friday week a frightful catastrophe occurred at Old Park Colliery, near Dudley, belonging to Lord Ward, but worked by "butties." Eight men and boys, who were ascending the shaft in a skip, had arrived at the top when the chain snapped asunder, and all of them were precipitated to the bottom of the pit, a depth of 180 feet. Five of them were taken out lifeless, and the remaining three died immediately afterwards.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, as the parliamentary up-train, which leaves Hastings at 7 A.M., was on its way from Tunbridge Wells, a wheel of the engine came off, and the engine and some of the carriages were capsized. Only one of the passengers was hurt, but the driver was killed. The stoker was found at the foot of an embankment completely embedded in the soil, and it was found impossible to extricate him without removing the earth. The injuries he received were not of a serious character, however.

DEATH BY POISON AT LEEDS.—An inquest has been held on the body of Mrs. Sarah Ritchie, a widow, aged 51, who had died from the effects of a large dose of bi-chromate of potash, a poison almost unknown to medical men as having been used to destroy human life, and one of which scarcely one person in a thousand ever heard. One of deceased's sons deposed that he was a dyer, and knew the poisonous properties of bi-chromate of potash. He believed his mother knew it to be a poison as well as he did. About a month ago she asked him to give her some "chrome" to poison bugs. He told her he could not do so, and she said nothing more about it. He could not conceive any reason she had to poison herself. She would find no difficulty in purchasing bi-chromate of potash at a druggist's. The inquiry was adjourned, since there was no evidence to show how the poison had been procured, or how administered.

A PENNY BANK.—The York Penny Bank held its annual meeting on Friday week. It has been established only two years, and yet in that short time the sum deposited has amounted to £2,263 15*s.* This is a large sum when we take into consideration that two shillings is the maximum, and one penny the minimum, that can be received at a time. The number of depositors from the commencement has been 4,200, and there are now on the books of the Institution the names of upwards of 1,400 individuals, who are paying in weekly such small portions of their scanty earnings as they can put aside for a time of necessity or sickness. Not the least pleasing feature is, that a great number of the depositors are children, who thus become accustomed to habits of carefulness. We must note another significant fact, that whilst the average of each deposit for the first year was 9*d.*, for the present one it is 1*l.*

SUSPECTED FORGERY AT HUDDERSFIELD.—On Saturday Mr. Henry Leadbeater was privately examined at Huddersfield, on a charge of forging bills of exchange with intent to defraud the Huddersfield and Halifax Banking Company. The examination was strictly private, and the prisoner was eventually remanded, when, in consequence of the protest of the magistrates' clerk, Mr. Laycock, against secrecy, the depositions will be taken in open court. The amount involved is stated to be over £2,000. The prisoner has hitherto held a high position in the mercantile and religious world.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.—The traffic on this railway was speedily resumed, though some 800 clerks and porters had struck. Several hundred persons arrived from the interior towns, and were employed at once by the company; so that the warehouses, which were stocked full of goods, were gradually cleared. The directors, with a view of giving every facility to the distribution of the goods, entertained daily at dinner the newly-engaged porters and clerks. Mr. Booth, the secretary, has informed a deputation of the turnouts that the directors had definitively decided never to employ any of the men who had struck.

JUSTICE ABROAD.—Lieutenant Craven, of the 1st Life Guards, and his groom, George Belcher, were tried at Staines on Monday for cruelty to a horse. Evidence was given that the horse, a valuable creature, was driven by Mr. Craven at the rate of some seventeen miles an hour—"against the train," in fact, for which the gentleman had been too late. The horse was in a dog-cart, the groom being on the back seat. At the end of the journey the horse fell down dead. These facts being proved before the magistrates, they dismissed the complaint against Mr. Craven, and sentenced the groom to a fine of £5, and £5 costs, or two months' imprisonment.

RESTORATION OF CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.—Carlisle Cathedral (which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have during the past three years been endeavouring to restore to its ancient splendour), was re-opened for public worship on Sunday, the 22nd instant. The building was crowded in every part, amongst those present being the cathedral dignitaries, the mayor and corporation, and the officers of the garrison. The Hon. and Right Rev. H. Montague Villiers, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, preached a sermon on the occasion.

LIGHTHOUSE AT THE NEEDLES.—For two years past the Needles Rock, the furthest distant from the land, has been cut down so as to form a foundation for a lighthouse on it. This lighthouse is at length about to be erected. The present one is on the main land, close to the Needles, and is often so enveloped in fog that it is almost useless. The new lighthouse will be rarely invisible, and will be a far better guide to the narrow entrance of the Solent than the existing one.

EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES AT MANCHESTER IN 1857.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Guarantee Fund was held on Monday at the offices of the Exhibition, in Morley Street. The Mayor of Manchester presided, and there was a full attendance. The report of the Executive Committee was read. It stated that the Committee had made arrangements for the acquirement of the cricket-field at Old Trafford (about a mile and a half from the centre of the town) for the site of the Exhibition building. The design of Mr. Young, who is at present building the Art Museum at Kensington Gore, had been accepted, but some alteration had been made in it, at the request of the Committee, by Mr. Salomons, an architect. The building is to be erected at a cost of £24,500, and be completed by the 1st of January, 1857. The railway companies have expressed their intention to make the fullest arrangements for the conveyance of visitors. Great interest has been manifested in the undertaking by persons in the metropolis and elsewhere. Mr. T. Bayley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, moved that the report of the Executive Committee, recommending the site and the design of Mr. Young, be adopted. Mr. Oliver Heywood seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. Other resolutions were also agreed to; and no time will now be lost in proceeding with the building. Mr. J. C. Dean, of the Dublin Exhibition, has been appointed General Commissioner by the Executive Committee.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH TROOPS AT ALDERSHOTT.

A serious disturbance commenced on Saturday evening between the 2nd German Jagers on the one side, and the depôts of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Rifle Brigade on the other. The dispute which led to the disturbance began in a public-house in the village of Aldersholt. The Jagers were numerically the stronger party, and used with indiscriminate violence knives, sticks, stones, and bayonets. Several men were seriously wounded, and it was found necessary to convey them to the hospital, where they now remain, many of them in a state of great suffering. Immediately on the disturbance becoming known at headquarters, General Knollys ordered out strong pickets, and kept the troops in camp under arms until all apprehension of further rioting was at an end. On Sunday morning a general order was issued forbidding any soldiers in camp to enter the village of Aldersholt, but these precautions had not the desired effect, for early in the afternoon another riot broke out, and the camp bugles at once called all the troops to arms. The depôts of the Rifle Brigade, and such other regiments as could be hastily got together, were despatched into the surrounding villages, with orders to clear the public-houses and bring all the soldiers into camp. At nine o'clock everything was quiet. An investigation into the circumstances has been set on foot. A few weeks ago the 3rd Regiment of Jagers were ordered to quit Aldersholt at a very short notice, in consequence of a disturbance in which they were implicated; and the general impression is, that their comrades of the 2nd Regiment must follow if the authorities desire to maintain peace and order in the encampment.

A SCOTCH COLONY IN TURKEY.—Mr. Parry, a merchant in Constantinople, has bought an estate of 6,000 acres within twelve miles of the capital. The soil is rich, and there is abundance of wood and water on the property. All the other requisites for carrying on agricultural operations are at hand, with the exception of well-skilled labour. Instead of hiring Turks and Greeks to improve the estate, he has engaged an overseer, and twenty ploughmen from Scotland. After these men have improved the greater part of the available land, he intends to divide it into allotments of twenty or thirty acres, and to invite industrious Scottish families to come out and settle on the land. He proposes to build a village, and to encourage tradesmen also to take up their residence on his estate. There is a Turkish mosque quite close to the place where his proposed village is to be built. This mosque was at one time a Christian church, and report says it was one of the oldest churches in this country. Mr. Parry intends to restore the place to its original object of Christian worship, to provide the Scotch settlers with a Presbyterian minister, and also to give them a school and schoolmaster. No Turks or Greeks are to be allowed to settle in the village. The population is to be exclusively Scotch.

LADY ELLENBOROUGH IN THE EAST.—We cannot resist reprinting the following pretty bit of gossip from a correspondent of the "New York Observer":—"You have heard," says the interesting scandal-monger, "of the eccentric English countess who married an Arab shick. Rumour, as usual, is false. I was in her villa this morning (March 23), just out of the gates of Damascus. She is at Palmyra with her husband, who is a petty Arab, small in stature, and generally contemptible. Is it not a strange history? She was Lantie, Countess of Ellenborough, young, beautiful, worshipped. Her only daughter was the affianced bride of a prince of Austria. How do I know that she was beautiful? I will tell you. I saw her boudoir this morning, and one of its ornaments was her portrait at twenty years old. She was royally beautiful. Time and care have changed her, perhaps. Her boudoir was splendidly ornamented, and had portraits of her father, a fine-looking old English gentleman, and her children, one living now, the other dead, I believe. Her history is but half known. Divorced from Lord Ellenborough for intrigues with a German prince, she went to Greece, where she married a Greek count. Tired of him, she went to Damascus, where, in a visit to Palmyra, she was protected from robbery by this fellow, whose name is Medjal. She determined to marry him. He objected and ran away. She employed Arabs to bring him back. The English Consul interfered. The Turkish Governor objected. She defied them all. She said she was worth £1,500 a year, and all Turkey could not prevent her doing as she wished. So she followed Medjal into the desert, and was married to him in Turkish style or Arab style. No one thinks it will be lasting. She keeps him supplied with money, has given him an elegant place near Damascus, and before long will travel away in search of new adventures. Her friends are desirous of keeping her as far away from England as possible, and it is a matter of surprise that they sent her elegant presents of money on hearing of this marriage, though they knew it to be both illegal and immoral. I assure you that I found it was in the villa of one who had ruled in the splendid circles of St. James's, who had been a special favourite with the Iron Duke, who had rivalled Royalty itself in England, and who is now in an Arab tent, the wife of a dog of an Anazee. He is not even a respectable shick of the tribe; he is merely a common Arab."

GENERAL LA MARMORA has been presented by the inhabitants of Turin with a sword. On the hilt is the figure of a young soldier, intended to be emblematical of Piedmont.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM WILLIAMS, K.C.B.

The defender of Kars is undoubtedly a hero, if, indeed, such a being now exists on the face of the earth; and in any case, we may assert, without the hazard of contradiction, that no man has come with life and so much popularity out of the Russian war. His duty was peculiarly irksome and arduous. He had for many long dreary months, with most inadequate means, and under most disadvantageous circumstances, to defend a fortress beleaguered by the disciplined troops of Russia; and so gallantly, in spite of famine and disease, the horrors of war, the recklessness of ignorance, the perils of corruption, and scandalous neglect, was the struggle maintained, that notwithstanding the disastrous result, the defence of Kars will verily form a brilliant chapter in the history of our war with Russia.

Of the courage, caution, perseverance, and resolution displayed by General Williams, we have on former occasions spoken in high, but not too high, terms of praise. We showed (No. 31) how he, having been an officer of artillery since 1825, went as a commissioner to the Turkish army in Asia; how, with the aid of some four or five intelligent Indian officers, mere boys, he organised the defeated mob of Turkish troops; usurped, with a wise boldness, the powers of corrupt pachas; fed, clothed, and drilled undisciplined hordes; traced and constructed gigantic works; inspired with his own undaunted spirit the lethargic Mussulmans by whom he was surrounded; repulsed one of the best appointed Russian armies that ever took the field, led by Mouravieff, one of their best officers; and at length, having exhausted every possible means of resistance, laid down his arms because famine rendered it impossible that he should any longer wield them.

Well, when he had done all this, when he had kept the Russians at bay for months, when he had done all that a brave man with a heroic spirit could do in a good and righteous cause—it was found that his gallantry, his bravery, and his fortitude had excited a chivalrous admiration even in the breasts of his enemies.

After such a career and such achievements, it was but natural that the appearance of General Williams on the shores of England should be hailed with cordiality. In our last week's paper we briefly alluded to the enthusiastic reception he met with, and now proceed to describe the proceedings in greater detail, in connection with the illustrations we publish in our present number.

THIS LANDING AT DOVER.

When it became known that General Williams would select the ancient port of Dover for his debarkation, the Mayor and one or two active members of the corporation immediately set about taking such measures as the shortness of the notice permitted to ensure the heroic defender of Kars a hearty welcome. Accordingly, last week, when the steam-packet *Queen*—which, it seems, had been specially retained for the occasion—drew alongside the quay, Dover was in commotion. The ships in the harbour, and the principal houses in the vicinity, were gaily decorated with flags. The mayor, the municipal functionaries, the rural dean, the chief naval officer of the port, the commandant of the garrison, and of the Swiss Legion, and a large number of the local gentry, proceeded on board; and with them went Colonel Lake, who served so nobly at Kars by the hero's side. At the same time crowds assembled on every accessible point, and strained their eyes to catch a glimpse of the proceedings.

Colonel Lake had the distinction of introducing the Mayor to General Williams, who, on thus being recognised by the large crowd who lined the quay, was cheered most enthusiastically. Loud hurrahs continued to rend the air while the Gallant General, who was looking remarkably well, proceeded up the landing-stairs, and did not cease until he arrived at the hotel, where he had arranged to stay for a short period before proceeding

o London. In truth, the whole route from the quay was a complete ovation.

THE CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

Immediately on reaching the hotel, the Corporation of Dover presented an address to General Williams. The presentation took place in one of the principal apartments of the hotel, and these present consisted of the principal authorities and the *dile* of the town.

General Williams then replied: and, as has been said, the first words of such a man, on touching "the free and sacred soil of England," should not be forgotten. After lamenting the sudden death of the intelligent, scientific, and brave Captain Thompson, his comrade in arms, the Gallant General exclaimed—"Woe to the nation that forgets the military art! Woe to that nation which heaps up riches, but takes no precaution to defend them! I have passed through armed Europe, and I take this earliest opportunity of uttering a warning to those who forget the military art."

At the conclusion of the speech, which was cheered throughout, the usual etiquette observed on such occasions was thrown aside, and notwithstanding the presence of the ladies, a hearty "hurrah" resounded through the apartment. Cheers were also given for Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, Mr. Secretary Churchill, as well as "one cheer for the Russian General," and echoed from the outside of the hotel, in front of which an immense crowd of persons had collected. Loud calls were also made for General Williams, who, on presenting himself at the balcony in company with the Mayor, was received with the utmost enthusiasm. The Mayor also begged Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, and Mr. Secretary Churchill, to present themselves at the window, and the cheering at each presentation was renewed. General Williams afterwards partook of a *déjeuner* with the authorities, provided at the hotel, and then left for London.

The Gallant General, as the reader will find in another column, figured conspicuously at the investiture of the order of the Bath which was held by the Queen, on Saturday last, at Buckingham Palace.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS FROM THE DOVER CORPORATION TO SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS.

BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

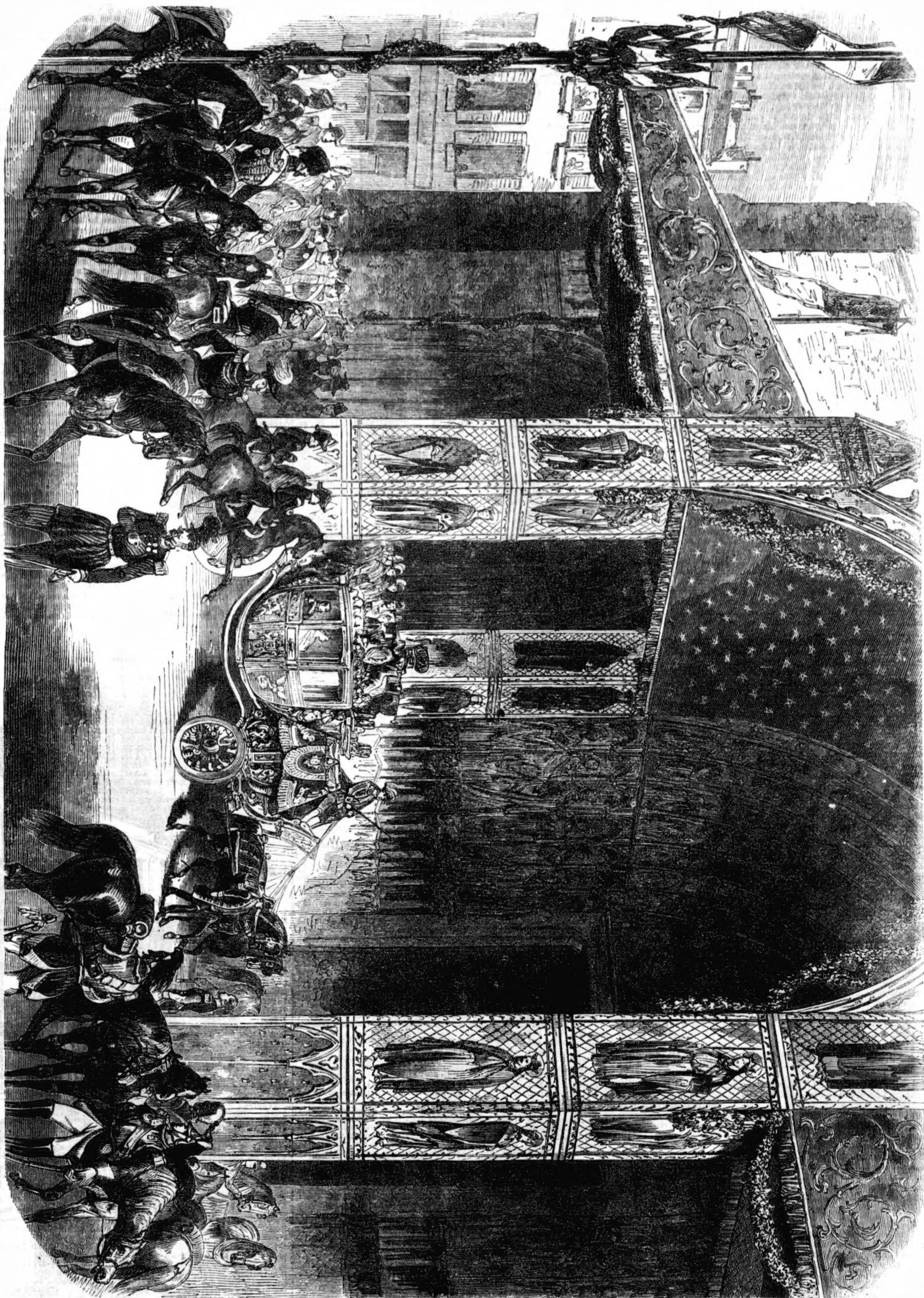
WHEN the descent of the Bonapartes was, with more zeal than discretion, deduced from some Italians or other who had figured during the middle ages, the conqueror of Austerlitz remarked, with a sneer at these real or imaginary ancestors, "that he would be the Rodolph de Hapsburg of his line." He was too great in his own person, and, it must be added, somewhat too selfish in his nature, to care one jot about being "shone upon from the past." But he delighted his soul with the dream—the vision—of a dynasty, whose representatives, enthroned at the Tuileries, mingling their blood by marriage with the reigning houses of Europe, and swaying the sceptre over countless millions, should trace their imperial origin to his genius and his glory. Whether or not his disdain of the past was very reasonable, or his aspirations as to the future very heroic, we need not now inquire. Suffice it to say, that his ambition was not quite gratified, and it is a somewhat strange spectacle to see the Throne of the Tuileries occupied by the posterity of the woman whom he divorced with the object of having an heir to inherit his name and his empire. The son of Maria Louisa has long slept at Vienna, in the tomb of his maternal ancestors; while the grandson of Josephine—of course merely imitating closely what "the great Corsican" did nearly 50 years previously—has just been holding up Napoleon-Eugene-Louis-Jean-Joseph, *fils de France*, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled Parisians.

M. Thiers, in his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," thus describes the public baptism of the King of Rome:—"Napoleon, accompanied by his wife and his family, conducted his son to Notre Dame, the consecrated church, and presented him to the clergy. A hundred bishops and twenty cardinals, the senate, the legislative body, the mayors of towns, and the representatives of Europe, filled the sacred enclosure where the Imperial infant was to receive the baptismal water. When the Pontiff had completed the ceremony, he restored the King of Rome to the arms of the governess of the



THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE—THE IMPERIAL CORTÈGE PASSING THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE—ARRIVAL OF THE IMPERIAL CORTAGE AT THE PORCH OF THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.



children of France, Madame de Montesquieu, and she handed him to Napoleon, who took the child in his arms and raised him above his head, presenting him to the noble assembly with visible emotion, which soon became general. The spectacle moved all hearts.

And yet the scene enacted in the grand old cathedral, with so much pomp and form, on the 9th of June, 1811, could not have surpassed in gorgeous display that which was so recently witnessed in the same place, and which is represented by our engraving on another page. No pains, no expense had been spared to decorate the interior of the venerable edifice in such a style as to touch the heart and inspire the imagination. The floor was richly carpeted; the walls were hung with crimson drapery; the choir was one blaze of light from thousands of tapers; about the altar were paintings of saints on panels, quaint, gaudy, and grotesque, according to that early period of art which was made characteristic by Giotto, and in which spirit the pictorial restorations of Notre Dame are now restored; and the baptismal font, placed, in deference to an ancient custom, in the middle of the transept, was one which, according to tradition, was brought by St. Louis from the Holy Land.

Immediately in front of the altar was a crimson platform, on which were placed two crimson chairs and two *Prie Dieu* for the Emperor Napoleon and his spouse; while above, high in the air, an elegant purple velvet canopy, lined with white and spotted with the imperial bee in gold, was suspended from the lofty roof, whose ceiling was painted blue, studded with stars, and pierced with windows of richly-coloured glass, "casting a dim religious light" on the scene.

The cathedral was densely crowded, about 5,000 individuals having been admitted. The prelates, habited in full pontificals, with mitre and crozier, lent a peculiarly solemn character to the ceremonial. Round about the altar appeared the Legislative body, the Senate, the diplomatic corps, the officers of state; and above these, again, were ladies in galleries formed between the clustering columns, and hung with drapery whose crimson hues brought out in fine relief the rich dresses and the uniforms of those who filled the galleries and aisles.

And it must be admitted that the chief actors in this scene are, in point of interest, not unworthy of an occasion so memorable in the history of the Napoleon dynasty. True, you have not here, as in the days of the first Empire, a famous warrior whom Fortune has attended from his cradle, with the iron crown of the Lombard kings on his head, the sceptre of Charlemagne within his grasp, a daughter of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine by his side, the Pope a captive in his power, the potentates of Europe trembling at his nod, and the people of France intoxicated with his glory and with the prize of battles won and victories achieved in his name. But you have a man who, after having struggled with adversity, known exile and imprisonment, endured ridicule in failure and abuse in success, digested in silence much grief and humiliation, has subdued fortune, and made himself the master of a mighty army and the ruler of a great nation. And if not a daughter of the German Cæsars, you have a very magnificent Castilian lady, whose gentle blue eyes, fair oval face, delicately drawn features, graceful form, and reputation for wit, render her one of the most captivating women in Christendom. Then, to associate the scene with the first Empire, there are old Jérôme Bonaparte, ex-king of Westphalia; and fat Prince Murat, the somewhat inadequate representative of that inkeeper's son who carved out a temporary throne with the edge of his dragon's sword; and Prince Oscar, the tall, thin, dark-visaged grandson of Bernadotte, who from the rank of a private soldier was elevated to that of King of Sweden. If you search for an aristocrat, why there stands the Duke of Hamilton, whose male ancestors, the martial Douglasses in days gone by, aided the Valois kings to shake off the Plantagenet yoke; and for an ecclesiastic of high rank, except that old man with the bald head and feeble step, wearing a crimson robe, and watched by Roman attendants. He is no less eminent a personage than Cardinal Patrizi, who has belonged for twenty years to the Sacred College, who is moreover vicar-general of the Pope, and president of the Ecclesiastical Tribunal, and who now appears in Paris as Papal legate.

As for the gentler sex, besides the Duchess of Baden, who represents the Queen of Sweden as godmother, there are the ladies of the Imperial Court, and the Princesses of the Imperial family, who, by the by, considering the days they have seen, must surely be somewhat apprehensive of its turning out, that the whole affair is a dream, and that Louis Philippe is still lord of the ascendant, and exercising his king-craft.

But however that may be, and whatever presentiments those fair beings may be troubled with, the baptismal ceremony—which we described last week—is over, and the setting sun streams through the open door upon the mass of human beings in every variety of rich costume; and Madame Bruat, the governess of the Imperial Prince (closely attended by his nurse, a handsome peasant woman of Normandy, in picturesque attire), hands the "Son of France" to the Emperor; and Napoleon the Third raises his heir aloft, and holds him up to the view of the splendid company; and the Master of the Ceremonies advances to the centre of the choir, and cries out three times, "Vive le Prince Imperial!" and some thousands of voices take up the cry, which is raised again and again, as the orchestra thunders forth a hymn composed for the occasion.

We are of course aware that in this country people feel no very overwhelming sympathy with the enthusiasm or the applause created by a scene so theatrical, and we cannot help thinking that this part of the ceremonial might have been omitted without any violation of common sense or the spirit of the age. It reminds us too painfully of such incidents as that of poor old Louis XVIII. bathing the lips of the Duke of Bordeaux with the wine, some drops of which had been swallowed, in the hour of his birth, by Henry of Navarre. The world has yet to learn that this process inspired "the Child of Miracle" with the qualities of his great ancestor—the heart of a hero, the soul of a poet, the genius of a warrior, and the intellect of a statesman; and we cannot see how the imitation of such a scene, of holding up an heir of the empire to the gaze of the Parisians, can make Napoleon III. any more worthy than he was before of being regarded as the heir of him who, on fields of fame, made the name of Napoleon immortal.

THE BAPTISMAL CORTÈGE PASSING THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The procession of the Imperial party from the Tuilleries to Notre Dame was, in every respect, a magnificent and imposing affair. After the eleven carriages conveying the Princesses, the ladies, and the functionaries of the Court, came the grand state carriage of the Empress, the same that was used at her marriage, drawn by eight splendid horses, their heads held by grooms, and containing the Prince Imperial, the hero of the day. Immediately following was the state carriage of the Emperor, drawn by eight magnificent horses, led by grooms. In this carriage were seated the Emperor and Empress.

The Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, when the cortège passed through the Triumphal Arch, had an extraordinary appearance. The illusion of scenic palaces, despite the scorching sun, was perfect. The immense arch, with its one grand entrance and two side ones, was decorated with evergreens and garlands of flowers. An immense vase, filled with flowers, adorned the upper part of the grand centre; the pillars of the arches were ornamented with caryatides up to the middle height, and above them were groups of children bearing baskets of flowers. The arms of the city hung on the side pillars of the centre arch, and on the summit was a group of cherubs holding a shield, on which were inscribed the interlaced initials of the Emperor and Empress. Over the whole was a colossal eagle, with wings outspread, and bearing the motto, *Vivat nec moveatur*.

ARRIVAL AT NOTRE DAME.

The approach of the carriage with the infant Prince to the Cathedral was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!"

The Emperor and Empress, on arriving, alighted at the great gate of Notre Dame, and were received at the entrance of the church by the Archbishop of Paris. The wax taper for the ceremony was borne by the Countess Montebello, Lady of the Palace; the chrisam cloth by the Baroness Montaut, Lady of the Palace; the salt by the Marchioness de Latour-Maubourg; the ewer by the Countess de Labedoyère; the water basin by the Countess de Rayneval; the napkin by Madame de Saulay. Immediately preceding the Imperial Prince entered the Grand Duchess of Baden and Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL.

Mr. GLADSTONE inquired at what time it might be expected that the answer of the British Government to the recent despatch of Mr. Marcy, with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, would be laid before the House. He did not, he said, intend to press for its production, but, adhering to the advancing period of the session, he thought it desirable that the despatch containing the views of the Government as to the conduct of Mr. Crampton should be brought to the knowledge of the House at the earliest possible period.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no doubt that the papers, including the answer, would be laid upon the table in the course of the next week.

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that he regarded with feelings of the greatest anxiety, and even shame, the present state of our relations with the United States of America, and the unwise conduct of her Majesty's Government. He hoped that the discussion upon this subject would not be long delayed.

Sir G. GREY thought Sir John would have exercised a wiser discretion if he had forbore, until the merits of the question had been discussed, from expressing so decided an opinion upon the conduct of the Government.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

On the report upon the Cambridge University Bill, various amendments were proposed.

A clause, moved by Mr. Heywood, exempting any person, on obtaining any exhibition, scholarship, or other college emolument, from making or subscribing any declaration, or taking any oath, was carried by 161 to 109.

In clause 44, the words, "entitle him to be or to become a member of the Senate," were, on the motion of Mr. Heywood, upon a division, expunged from the bill, the numbers being 84 to 60.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACT.

On the order for resuming the debate upon the second reading of the Joint-stock Companies Winding-up Acts Amendment Bill, Mr. HUME recommended its further adjournment.

Mr. DEASY supported the second reading of the bill, although he admitted it was defective.

Mr. CAIRNS objected to the principle of the measure, than which, nothing, in his opinion, could be more fatal to the stability and credit of joint-stock banks.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE implored the House not by an ex post facto law to change the relations of creditors and shareholders who had contracted their money under the existing law.

The Solicitor-General said, the bill came in aid of the existing law, remedying its defects, and was reconcilable with the clearest principles of equity. It applied the true principle of the bankruptcy law to companies under the Winding-up Act. The defects in the machinery could be cured in the committee.

Mr. SPOONER spoke in favour of the bill, and after a reply by Mr. MALINS, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by 112 to 77.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was passed. The Sardinian Loan Bill was read a second time. The second reading of the Agricultural Statistics Bill was postponed till next session.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

The second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill was moved by Lord LYNCHURST, who briefly adverted to the historical events which had rendered the oath unmeaning, obsolete, and even absurd. He valued the present measure, however, chiefly as a medium for removing the legislative obstacle which now prevented a Jew, if elected, from taking his seat in Parliament. After describing the nature and the result of former attempts in the same direction, Lord Lynchurst defended the principles on which the bill was founded, and justified the object it was calculated to secure. It was, he contended, a fundamental maxim of the constitution that no British-born subject should be deprived of any privilege enjoyed by the rest of the community, except under the direct operation of a law aimed against the class or sect of which he was a member. This maxim had been violated in the case of the Jews, with respect to the privilege of sitting in Parliament, and he invited their Lordships to vindicate the constitutional principle, and obliterate a discreditable anomaly, by adopting the measure now presented to them.

Earl STANHOPE moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. Rebating the charge of inconsistency as based upon the fact that he had formerly supported Catholic emancipation, while now resisting the removal of Jewish disabilities, the Noble Earl insisted on the broad distinction which existed between the two cases. Among all divisions of the Christian community there was a bond of union, whose presence and strength should on all occasions be recognised. With the Jew there was no such communion, and it would be impossible to admit a member of that persuasion without throwing open the door of Parliament to Mahomedans and Pagans indiscriminately; while, to the nation at large, it was a matter of the most serious importance to preserve unimpaired the Christian character of its Legislature.

The Marquis of CLAREMONT supported the bill, maintaining that religious distinctions formed no reasonable cause for the denial of political rights.

Lord RAVENSWORTH also approved of the measure. He entreated their Lordships, by accepting the bill, to close the long-pending conflict which had existed between the constituencies and the House of Commons, or between one House and the other.

Lord DUNNANON feared that the nation would forfeit the favour of Providence, if, by a national act, it abjured its Christian character.

The Earl of ST. GERMAN supported the bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE insisted upon the right of the Jews, who contributed to the burthens and performed all required functions of the State, to enjoy also every political privilege. The apprehended danger or disparagement to the national Christianity he regarded as altogether visionary.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading—Majority against the bill, 32.

Some further business was gone through, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE brought forward a motion so framed as to reverse the resolution adopted on the previous Tuesday on the motion of Mr. Walpole, with respect to the system of national education in Ireland. He contended that the majority in favour of Mr. Walpole's resolution had been obtained by accident, upon a question only half discussed, and while a large number of members had remained absent, under the persuasion that the debate would be adjourned. Mr. Fortescue then proceeded to enlarge upon the benefits that had resulted from the national system of education as hitherto administered in Ireland, contending that its success was chiefly attributable to the care with which all sectarian differences were ignored, and all apprehension of proselytism removed from the minds of Roman Catholic parents. The resolution affirmed by the late vote would, he argued, vitiate this principle, linking with the national system a series of schools in which denominational teaching would be compulsory; and he called upon the House to remove this source of doubt and peril in the progress of an institution which had hitherto worked so beneficially to the Irish community.

Mr. KIBB, in seconding the motion, cited many arguments and authorities to prove the danger of any attempt at inculcating religious knowledge by compulsory methods.

Mr. WALPOLE denied that the majority in favour of his motion had been obtained by surprise, or without ample and deliberate discussion. The object of that motion, as he had maintained when bringing it forward, was not to interfere with the present system of national education, but to add a new branch and further development to it. Considered in this light, he saw nothing in his own proposition inconsistent with the tenor of the resolution now before the House, and came to the conclusion that the two were perfectly reconcilable, and might stand together.

Mr. LABOUCHÈRE accepted Mr. Walpole's assurance that he had no intention to overstep the system of national education in Ireland, but contended that his motion would practically have that effect. Remarking, at much length, upon the propriety of maintaining the non-sectarian character of the system unchanged, he expressed much satisfaction at learning that the resolution now presented, in which that principle was so strongly set forth, had met the support of the Right Hon. Member for Cambridge University and his party. The course then adopted, however, threw some doubt over the real nature of their opinion on the subject of education.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated as a matter of fact, that he had himself been absent from the division on Tuesday night under a persuasion that the debate would have been adjourned. He regretted the vote that was then carried, especially as from its peculiar form there was no opportunity afforded for revision or reconsideration. He consented to adopt the resolution now presented, though wishing that it had offered a more direct negative to the previous address. The Noble Lord then analysed the terms of that address, contending that it would substitute inequality and compulsion for equality and religious liberty. The change he believed would occasion deep disturbance in Ireland, would interrupt a system which for twenty years had extended increasing blessings throughout that country, and would revive the animosity between the Protestant and Catholic members of the Irish community.

After some remarks from Mr. NAPIER in defence of Mr. Walpole's address and from Mr. HORSMAN in favour of Mr. Fortescue's motion, Lord BERNARD moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON remonstrated against the postponement of a decision on the question.

Mr. I. BUTT believed that the resolution was both by intention and tenour a

direct reversal of the address. The attempt to reconcile the two, made by Mr. Walpole, required that their meaning should be interpreted in a non-natural sense.

On a division, the motion for an adjournment was negatived by a majority of 331 to 281.

Another motion for adjourning the House was made by Mr. Vance.

Lord PALMERSTON again remonstrated against delay in arriving at a determination of the question. The sense in which the Government accepted the resolution was, he said, as conveying a pledge that no change should be introduced in the present system of national education in Ireland.

Mr. NAPIER complained that this announcement of the ministerial interpretation of the resolution had been delayed so long.

Mr. LABOUCHÈRE reminded the House that he had very early in the debate emphatically stated that the Government accepted the resolution as merely reversing the address.

Mr. DISRAELI declared his intention to vote for the resolution, of which he gave an independent interpretation. He considered that it pledged him to maintain the fundamental principles of the national education system without fettering his discretion as to any modification of its details.

Finally, Mr. Fortescue's resolution was put, and carried without opposition.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

Lord LYNCHURST laid on the table the report of the Select Committee on the Divorce and Matrimonial Bill, and gave notice that on Thursday next he should move that the report be referred to a committee of the whole House.

THE OATH OF ABJURATION.

The Earl of DERRY moved the second reading of his Oath of Abjuration Bill, which is limited to the amendment of the existing statute so far as regards the abjuration of the descendants of the Pretender.

Lord CAMPBELL regretted that the bill, instead of amending the existing law, did not repeat it altogether, as it was a disgrace to the statute-book.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The Joint-Stock Companies Bill passed through committee, after some opposition from Lords OVERSTONE and MONTAGUE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The morning sitting was occupied entirely by private business—namely, the third reading of the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, which, in spite of the warm and strenuous opposition of Sir J. HOGG, who moved the rejection of the bill, was carried by a large majority, and the bill passed.

When the House assembled for the evening sitting it was counted out.

(The following appeared in a portion only of our Last Week's Impressions.)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NAWAB OF SURAT.

The House spent some hours in discussing the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, which is intended to secure to the heir of the late Nawab the annuity guaranteed to his predecessor, but which the East India Company now refuses to pay. After a long debate, involving a multitude of personal and technical details, the bill was ordered to stand for third reading.

MR. BAILLIE'S MOTION ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. BAILLIE, in answer to an appeal from Major Reed, announced, that, as it might be inconvenient for the public service to enter upon a discussion of American affairs at this particular juncture, he had resolved not to persevere with his motion put down for Thursday.

THE IRISH EDUCATION SCHEME.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, adhering to the resolution on the subject of National Education in Ireland, carried on the previous night, expressed his conviction that the majority on that occasion did not represent the real sense of the House. He intimated his intention to propose a counter-resolution supporting the present system, and hoped that an early day might be fixed for its discussion.

Lord PALMERSTON coincided in the opinion that the vote of Tuesday should be considered accidental, and appointed Monday next for the further discussion of the subject upon the motion notified by Mr. Fortescue.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

The Earl of DERRY intimated that in the event of the Oath of Abjuration Bill being rejected he would bring in another measure free from those passages in the existing oath which related to the Pretender, and otherwise adapting the oath to suit the altered circumstances of the times. The Noble Earl laid on the table the heads of his proposed bill.

THE SARDINIAN LOAN.

On the motion of the Earl of CLAREMONT, a resolution, concurring in the Queen's message on the subject of the loan of an additional million to the King of Sardinia, was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ARMY STAFF.

On the question that the House go into a Committee of Supply, Capt. L. VERNON moved, "That it is the opinion of this House that it will be to the advantage of the service to employ general officers from the scientific corps on the staff of the army."

Mr. PEEL concurred in the opinion thus expressed; but doubted the propriety of fettering the Government by a resolution of the House as to the class of officers that should be employed. In future, in the selection of officers, the only question would be—who is the fittest for the service to be performed?

The resolution was negatived without a division.

SUPPLY.

The remaining votes for the military and ordnance services were brought forward and agreed to after a miscellaneous discussion.

In bringing forward the ordnance estimates, Mr. MONSELL briefly explained the nature and extent of the reductions which had been effected since the conclusion of peace upon the charges for clothing, provisions, forage, and other branches of the department. The result showed a saving of about half a million on those items of expenditure.

On the vote for the scientific branch, a prolonged and animated debate took place respecting the survey of Scotland. Mr. ELLICE moved that the amount of the vote should be reduced by £8,000. This amendment was carried to a division, but negatived by a majority of 160 to 69. The vote was then passed.

SIR EDMUND LYONS.—We must repeat a paragraph which was omitted from a few copies of our last impression. The Queen has signified her intention of raising Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., to the peerage by the title of Baron Lyons. Her Majesty has moreover conferred a baronetcy on Sir Baldwin Walker, in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by him as Surveyor of her Majesty's Navy.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.—On Saturday, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., the newly-appointed chairman of the Administrative Reform Association, made his first public appearance in that capacity, by presiding over a public meeting of the members of the Association, held at the London Tavern. The council having engaged the large room of the tavern for the occasion, would lead to the inference that they expected the name of their new chairman would be sufficient to draw a no time attendance, but in this they were disappointed. The attendance at no time during the afternoon was such as to exhibit any large amount of public enthusiasm in the cause, or any very sanguine hopes that the influence of the new president would materially promote the success of the movement. Mr. Roebuck made a very lengthy speech, explaining the determination of the Association to persevere in their endeavours to procure an amendment of the present system of administration, as especially exhibited in the mismanagement of the late war. He was often and loudly cheered. His speech was followed by orations of the same tone, if not of the same quality, from Mr. Morley, Mr. Gassiot, and other champions of the good cause.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, Anthony Compeidonio, a tobacco-cutter employed at a factory in Whitechapel, went into the cellar for the purpose of setting the steam cutting-machine in motion. Presently a lad connected with the establishment went below, but returned immediately, saying that Anthony was sitting on the ground making fun of him. Another workman immediately went down, and found the unfortunate man's apron fast in the wheel, his legs drawn into the machinery and crushed to pieces, and a severe wound on the head. Life was extinct.

FIRE.—THREE LIVES LOST.—On Sunday morning, at about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of a Mrs. Solomons, clothier and dealer, in Leman Street, Whitechapel. The flames spread so rapidly, that though the Royal Society's fire-escape arrived in a few minutes, three children were burned to death. Mrs. Solomons sustained severe injuries in jumping from the first-floor window. A girl, eight years old, a daughter of Mrs. Solomons, also jumped from the same window, and having been caught by a woman named Sadler, escaped unhurt.

LOSS OF THE SHIP OCEAN QUEEN WITH ONE HUNDRED LIVES.—The packet-ship, Ocean Queen, has foundered in the Atlantic, with every soul on board. She had eighty-five passengers and a crew of twenty-five hands. There is but little doubt that, like the Pacific and other mighty steamers, it is the floating ice which has caused her destruction. She left the London Docks on the 8th of February, and the last heard of her was on the 15th of the same month, off the Isle of Wight, when she signalled "all well." The American ship G. B. Lamer left the Thames the same day, and narrowly escaped destruction by the ice. Another New York packet-ship, the Driver, which left Liverpool at almost the same time as the Ocean Queen, with many passengers, has, it is feared, shared a similar fate.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. XXIV. "RUMOURS OF WAR."

If we have not had wars in the House during the past week, we have had "rumours of wars" in great plenty; and these rumours still continue to float about the House and the lobby. Mr. Baillie, of Inverness-shire, a Conservative, had for some weeks a notice on the paper of a motion condemnatory of the Government's proceedings in the great Crampton affair, but, time after time, postponed it; and at length, when he learned that Mr. Dallas was not to be dismissed, withdrew it altogether. Then Mr. Moore, the Hon. Member for Mayo, gave notice that he should take up the subject, and bring it before the House on going into Supply; but delayed the carrying out of his intention until Lord Clarendon's letter, in reply to that of Mr. Marcy, should be laid upon the table. What will be the issue, it is impossible at present to foresee; but, during the last few days, sharp observers have noticed indications of a prospective coalition of parties, which, if effected, will certainly endanger the Palmerston Ministry. For instance, Sir John Pakington's language, on Friday night, clearly shows that the leaders of the Opposition will support Mr. Moore. Mr. Gladstone's impatience, as indicated by his speech on the same occasion, leads some to think that the Peelites will join the Opposition. And if Lord John Russell should do the same or stand aloof, and there is no split in the Tory camp, we need hardly say that a defeat of the Government is sure. For though the Conservatives are too weak, even if united, to beat the Government,—if the Conservatives, Peelites, and the Irishmen on the left below the gangway, to which body Mr. Moore belongs, coalesce, Lord Palmerston may prepare to abdicate or dissolve Parliament.

BUT ARE THE CONSERVATIVES UNITED?

We rather doubt it; and there is one little fact which strengthens our doubts. When Mr. Baillie's notice of motion was on the books, there was also another placed there as an amendment—and it is singular that this last notice should have entirely escaped the newspaper reporters and editors. It was given by Mr. Knightley, member for South Northamptonshire, a staunch Conservative. But, notwithstanding its parentage, it was of the mildest character; indeed, so mild, that Lord Palmerston might have accepted it, with but a slight alteration. Here, then, is a little chink, through which we think we see that the Conservatives are not united; and if this be so, Lord Palmerston is safe for this session. And, moreover, it is doubtful whether the Catholics will follow Mr. Moore. Mr. Walpole's motion, carried last week, to secularise the Irish national system of education, is hardly likely to make members of the Roman Church wish to see Mr. Walpole and his friends in power.

WHO IS MR. MOORE?

"We never heard of him?" Very likely, for it is probable that three out of every four of the members themselves would not know him if they met him in the street. For although he has been in the House ever since 1847, he is a man of little note there; not a very constant attendant, and though when present he is not slow to speak, especially on Irish subjects, he is not listened to with attention. Indeed, when he rises most of the members rise also—some because they don't know him, others because they do know him—know him as a singular political character holding extreme opinions on such subjects as "Tenant Right," "Repeal of the Union," and advocating those opinions in the dullest, dreariest manner. Mr. Moore describes himself as "a Liberal," but he always sits on the Opposition side of the House, and generally votes with the Conservatives. It may seem strange to our readers that in the coming conflict, which is to endanger the Government and perhaps overthrow it, Mr. Moore should be the leader, and so it is; but it must be remembered that Mr. Moore was not chosen by the party which he is to lead—he appointed himself. Whether the Conservatives will range themselves under the banner of "a Liberal" a Repealer, a Catholic, and advocate of tenant-right, remains to be seen. Fancy Mr. Spooner and Mr. Moore together in the same lobby!—and if the victory should be won, what is to be the leader's reward in the prospective Derbyshire ministry?

HAYTER CAUGHT NAPPING.

This memorable event happened on Tuesday the 17th of June. We are particular in chronicling the date, because it is almost an unparalleled circumstance. The occasion was Mr. Walpole's motion on the Irish Education System: a very important motion, and one which ought to have been met with all the usual foresight and excellent arrangement of our indefatigable "Whip." How it was, however, we cannot tell, but certain it is that for once he was caught napping. It is true there was a Queen's ball that night, and that it was a fancy ball, and of course more than commonly attractive to the young members. But then they ought to have been paired, or, failing this, to have been fetched up, all masked and costumed as they were, rather than that the Government should have sustained a defeat. But, leaving these masques to the enjoyment of their pleasure instead of the performance of their duty, there must have been plenty of members in town who would have come, if they had been sent for, to save the Government. Why were they not sent for? We apprehend it is the old story. The Government undervalued the strength of its opponents, thought itself quite safe, and, as is generally the case under such circumstances, got beaten. It was about ten o'clock when "Division" was called. The lobby was at that time quiet as the grave, not a "whip," we are told, was to be seen; every sentinel had deserted his post; and it was not until the numbers were ascertained that any idea of a defeat crossed the minds of the officials. While the "whips" of the Government had been sleeping, their opponents had been working.

"Lo, round thy station pass the foes;
Hayter, thy wrath hath lost a rose."

HAYTER AWAKE.

"My wreath shall bloom or life shall fade.
Follow, my household."

Scarcely had the adverse division occurred, when means were promptly taken to reverse the decision. Mr. Chichester Fortescue gave notice of a motion to take the sting out of Walpole's resolution; and that no time might be lost, the Premier agreed to postpone all the business set down for Monday, the 23rd, to allow Mr. Fortescue to bring his motion before the House. And, now "Hayter is himself again." Summonses were sent into all parts of the kingdom, by post and telegraph, to urge Members to the rescue; and so well did "the fiery cross" speed its way, that on Monday, the day fixed for the battle, nearly 400 Members were in the House. Such a phalanx, Mr. Walpole felt that it was quite hopeless to attempt to risk, and so, without a division, Mr. Fortescue's resolution, amidst the cheers of the Government supporters, was allowed to pass. Nevertheless, it can hardly be said that Hayter has "recovered his rose." The mischief has been remedied, it is true; but at what cost? At least a hundred Members had left London, and had to hurry up, some from remote parts: Ireland sent not less than half-a-dozen—Scotland three or four, whilst others were far away in the west of England when the summons reached them.

WHEN WILL THE SESSION END?

This is still uncertain. All depends upon the American debate. Some say that that will last four days; if so, we shall certainly not be up before August.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE MAJOR THOMPSON.—A letter has been published from one of the nearest relations of Mrs. Thompson, stating that she "received, within four-and-twenty hours of the death of her son, so kind, so sympathising, so nobly and generously expressed a letter on the part of her most gracious Majesty the Sovereign, that, if anything could alleviate the bitterness of the loss she has sustained, the condolence of that noble-minded lady would go far to render the blow less afflicting."

Last week, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury made a statement as to the very limited means at the disposal of Mrs. Thompson. Lord Lansdowne promised that the subject should have the immediate attention of the Government, who had heard for the first time of the lady's circumstances.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR JOHN WILSON, K.C.B.—We have to record the decease of General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., Colonel of the 11th (North Devonshire) Regiment of Foot, who died at an early hour on Monday morning, at his town residence. Sir John Wilson received the gold war medal for his services at the assault and capture of San Sebastian, and the silver medal and two clasps for Vimiera and Nivelle. He was also rewarded with the Knighthood of the Order of St. Bento d'Aviz, and made a Knight-Commander of the Tower and Sword, and in 1857 made a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath. He for some years commanded the forces in Ceylon, and in May, 1841, was given the Colonelcy of the 11th Regiment of Foot by the Duke of Wellington.

SIXPENCE COMPLETE. THE RUGELEY POISONINGS.

INCLUDING A FULL REPORT OF

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER,

At the Central Criminal Court, London, for poisoning John Parsons Cook, and an account of his Execution at Stafford; with a complete Memoir of Palmer, and Particulars of the Numerous Cases of Poisoning in which he is Suspected to be Implicated. Illustrated with Sixty Engravings, comprising Views at Rugeley and Stafford; Scenes in the Central Criminal Court; Portraits of the Prisoner, the Judges, the Counsel, and all the Chief Witnesses; Views in Newgate; the Apartments of the Jurors; and representations of every place or object of interest connected with these startling crimes.

Published at the "Illustrated Times" Office, 148, Fleet Street, London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SERGEANT W. D.'s sketch will appear in our next number.
CORRECTION'S BIRTHPLACE.—Several correspondents have written to correct the error we committed in stating Farnham to be in the county of Kent. It is in Surrey, about three miles from Aldershot camp, and some four miles from Normandy Farm.

CHARLISLE CEMETERY.—The proffered sketch would be acceptable.
ERRATUM.—The poisoning case at Winkburn was incorrectly reported in our last number. Clarke (not Johnson) is the deceased person; Johnson (not Clarke) the suspected poisoner.

"Trois Etoiles" address has unfortunately been mislaid.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

JEWS AND PARLIAMENT.

WE are sorry that the House of Lords should have again rejected a measure the operation of which would bring Jews into Parliament. It is not that the question is one of great importance, but that it is a pity that such an assembly should be found supporting a popular prejudice. Of course, everybody knows that the real reason more sir is not made for Jewish rights is, that common people (of all classes) still feel sufficient of the old dislike to the Jew, to be unwilling to make a hubbub in his favour.

That our ancestors should view the Jew with horror was natural enough. He was one of a race that had done a great sin; and the sin of his fathers was visited upon him accordingly. But the world has long given up feeling this, or admitting this to be a reasonable ground for acting against him—and what is the prejudice based on now? Why, really, on the fact that the mass of the Jews are from circumstances in ignoble and poor positions. We do not shun the prosperous Jew. We marry with his family. Nobody asks about a cultivated and opulent person whether his ancestors came originally from the Jordan or the Danube. But the great body of the Jews being, perforce, clothed in rags, money-lenders, &c., &c., there is something "low" in the associations about them, and we dignify our dislike of Holywell Street with the name of a zeal for Christianity. That is the foundation of the common prejudice which backs up the Lords in votes like this last one.

For our own part, we have often wondered that the view which Mr. DISRAELI urges—and which (if we remember accurately) BISHOP WATSON urged before him—is not more preached than it is, viz., that the Jews ought to be thought of more kindly, for the sake of what their race has done for ours. That their literature should form our Bible; that their race should have given a mother to the Founder of our religion, are considerations so mighty and overwhelming, that in the presence of them we should be ashamed to slight any of the blood of Israel. We cannot, of course, agree with all that DISRAELI says of the superiority of their gifts; but there is a vast deal of truth in it all. SPINOZA, the MENDELSSOHNs, other great and very great men, may be named as having repaid the culture of Europe by the exercise of splendid natural intelligence. The body of the nation are distinguished for many qualities akin to those which we honour in our own people: and ours is not an age which need sneer at money-making. When we are running to and fro the world, elevating the negro, and protecting the Mosquito, it would be only consistent to fraternise a little with the Hebrew too. He has not yet been "emancipated" altogether. We still put a mark on him and his religion, as if to show that we are determined that, live among us as long as he likes, he shall not be entirely a citizen of our land.

But we shall be told, that it is his adherence to his religion which is the real objection. Now, we have nothing to fear from that; because, of all mankind, the Jew is the least of a proselytiser. When MENDELSSOHN, the Jewish philosopher of Germany, reluctantly came forward to write in the SPINOZA controversy of his time, he urged this as a well-known fact. It is equally true in England, and now. What, then, are we afraid of? He is not a Christian in our sense, but he believes half of the Bible—and we admit to Parliament gentlemen who believe none of it at all, as WHATELY justly observes. Not only this, he is a Conservative and prudent kind of man, whose position makes the stability of the country as important to him as to any citizen. He can do no harm; and he may do a great deal of good. Why, then, keep him out? Lord DUNGANNON takes it on himself to say, that if we let him in, Providence will be offended. How does he know more of the mysterious designs of Providence than his neighbours? We have, as yet, seen no signs of inspiration (of any kind) in Lord DUNGANNON! It may just happen to be the design of Providence that, as the world gets older, we may properly be more considerate of those whom our ancestors (with a zeal which was sincere in their day) persecuted.

It has, however, been shown by the venerable LYNCHURST that the framers of the particular oath which excludes the Jew from Parliament never intended to exclude him. We therefore exclude him, at present, by the joint action of the spirit of bigotry and the letter of the law. Surely, it is time to weaken the force of both of these. There is no great pressure made in favour of this change; nor is it, after all, of much national importance. But it is just because the Jews are not a powerful body; it is just because the exclusion presses heavily on a handful of private gentlemen, who are neither noisy nor threatening, that it would be a generous policy to concede at once, what will evidently have to be conceded, less gracefully, at some future day.

BRITISH NERVE.—The Germania, from Cork to Weymouth, with the 1st Devon Militia on board, after remaining off the Land's End in a thick fog for twenty consecutive hours, ignorant of her exact position, suddenly, on the afternoon of the 13th, found herself on the rocks at Senning's Cove, Land's End, and was in imminent danger of being lost with her freight of 600 persons, but the captain's admirable presence of mind, aided by some Cornish fishermen, succeeded in getting the ship safely off. The regiment were all on deck, with the officers at their posts, and not a man moved, and not a voice was heard save those of the captain, the look-out, and the pilot fishermen.

INVESTITURE OF THE BATH.—The Queen held an Investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The distinction of Knight Grand Cross was conferred upon Sir George Brown, Sir James Gordon, Sir Charles Wood; and that of Knight Commander on Rear Admiral Henry Byam Martin, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. G. Moore, Sir George Maclean, and Sir William Williams, of Kars. Lieutenant Lake, from Kars, was invested with the ribbon and badge of a Companion of the Order.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

A GUARD on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway lately incautiously put his head out of the carriage window. His head came in contact with the stone abutments of a tunnel, and death was instantaneous.

AT THE ROYAL MINT 290,000 medals for distribution among the troops in the British, the French, and the Sardinian armies, have been already struck. These medals have been made of fine silver, each weighing one ounce.

THE CAAR has presented the Emperor Napoleon with a "model of a cannon, formed upon the system invented by his Majesty, and which has been adopted in the Russian artillery."

A RESPECTABLY-DRESSED MAN, a watchmaker, was seen, last week, to get over the parapet of London Bridge, and shoot himself in the breast; he then fell into the water, was got out, but shortly afterwards expired.

SUNDAY BANDS are now becoming rather general throughout the country.

MR. MACAULAY has undertaken to write the life of Samuel Johnson, for the forthcoming volume of the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia."

PRINCE NAPOLEON and suite are making a tour in Scotland.

SIR JOHN JEAFFS, the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, is associated by rumour with Lord Wensleydale as a life Peer, on the passing of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill.

MR. CRAMPTON was in attendance on the Cabinet Council on Saturday last.

STABLES ARE TO BE ERECTED on Woolwich Common for the accommodation of nearly 2,000 horses. The aggregate number expected from the Crimea to join the garrison exceeds 4,000.

THE YOUNG SON OF THE FRENCH CONSUL at Tenos is said to have been assassinated by some of the inhabitants.

THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has gone to Carlsbad.

THE BRELIN "CROSS" anticipates that in case of a war with the United States, England's maritime commerce would be destroyed in a few weeks, and England's dominion of the seas at an end.

A LETTER FROM THE COUNT OF PARIS is said to be making a sensation in the political world at the French capital. He protests against fusion, and declares that he shall take the will of his father as the rule of his policy.

AT THE OPENING OF THE BRAZILIAN CHAMBERS, on the third of last month, the Emperor announced, to use his own words, the gratifying fact, that "the African slave trade was completely done away with throughout the whole empire."

THE PRINCE REGENT OF BADEN has left England for Germany.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN has caused a thanksgiving service to be celebrated for the recovery of the jewels stolen from the chapel of the palace!

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS has been established at Liverpool, to maintain a direct and regular communication with St. John's. The first vessel will be despatched on the twentieth of August next.

A SUBSCRIPTION, limited to three krutzers (about three halfpence) each person, has been opened at Worms, for the construction of a Gothic chapel in that town, in honour of Luther, and of his protest to the Diet of Worms.

UPWARDS OF 250 candidates have passed the required examination at Sandhurst, and are now waiting for commissions in the army.

A SENTENCE, pronounced in 1831 against Nardoni, the Pope's present Minister of the Police, condemning him to be branded and pilloried, and to serve in the galleys for four years, for theft, is going the round of the Piedmontese papers.

ERECTORS ARE ABOUT BEING MADE to erect a monument to the memory of Wallace. A great gathering is soon to take place in the open air at Stirling, under the leadership of the Earl of Elgin, to promote this truly national object.

THE AMERICAN SHIP SOUTHPORT foundered at sea, in lat. 41.40 S., long. 48 W. Her crew were saved by the British barque Berice, and brought to England.

THE STORY that idols for exportation are manufactured in Birmingham has been again revived. There is not the remotest foundation for it, except a joke which appeared in "Punch" some time since.

A BOAT CAPSIZED ON THE THAMES, near Greenwich, on Saturday. Of the two men in it, one was drowned.

SOME VERY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS were made at Woolwich, on Saturday, with Francis's metallic life-boats. They seemed equally incapable of being capsized, or of being injured by collision.

SEVERAL BETTING-HOUSE KEEPERs in the neighbourhood of Fleet Street have been heavily fined.

COUNT D'ESCAVAC DE LAUTRE, who is about to head an expedition to discover the sources of the Nile, has left Paris for Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, and London, with the view of forming an international scientific commission to accompany him.

THE PEOPLE OF BRELIN anticipate that the Queen of England may be expected in that capital in September next. In this event takes place, it will be probably a kind of family meeting in connection with the forthcoming marriage between the Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal.

THE FRENCH SENATE have for the first time performed an act of independence. The Legislative Body had passed a bill imposing a tax on horses and carriages used in Paris. The Senate, by a vote of sixty to fifty-six, threw it out—refusing to acquiesce in a tax on themselves.

THE DAUGHTER OF A GAMEKEEPER at Rush, county of Dublin, was lighting the kitchen fire, a few days ago, when, to facilitate ignition, she got her father's gunpowder flask, and shook some of the contents over the sticks. The flame leapt up, and igniting the powder in the flask, it exploded; a piece entered her heart, and killed her.

THE PRINCESS MICKELADSE in Kutais, has been sentenced to twenty years' hard labour in the mines of Siberia, for having procured the murder of her husband at the hands of four men, with one of whom she was living in adultery. Her son, about fourteen years of age, has been condemned, on account of complicity, to forfeit rank and title, and to enter a regiment of the line.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN, the hero of Bunker's Hill, have been disinterred in Boston, for the purpose of burial at the Forest Hill Cemetery. The skull was quite perfect, and behind one of the ears was seen the aperture through which the ball had entered which ended his career.

THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS to London from the Crimea may be expected from day to day. The procession into London will be on a grand scale, headed by the Queen in person—a compliment richly deserved by the gallant heroes of Alma and Inkermann.

THE BODY OF A GENTLEMAN was found at the bottom of Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover, a few mornings ago, and has been since identified to be that of Mr. Arthur Barron, a barrister. It is supposed, from his thoughtful habits, that he had absently walked over the cliff.

THOMAS CLARK, son of Mr. Clark, auctioneer, of Melton Mowbray, went, on Friday, to the house of Mr. Shouler, another auctioneer, and shot him. He then ran into a field and cut his own throat. It is believed that neither Mr. Shouler nor Clark has been mortally wounded.

IT HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN at Vienna to print portraits of august personages on pocket-handkerchiefs; first in consequence of the destination of the handkerchief; and, secondly, because portraits of this nature are generally anything but flattering.

A MOST AFFECTING CALAMITY has occurred in the family of the Dean of Carlisle. The whole of his children (a son and four daughters) died from scarlet fever in less than a week. The son was heir presumptive to the extensive estates of Picton Castle.

A FRAZAR-BELGIAN SUBSCRIPTION is being formed for the erection of a chapel at Agincourt, in honour of the victims of that battle. It is known that amongst the dead were 8,000 knights and esquires, more than 100 baronets, 7 counts, the Dukes of Brabant, Bar, and Alençon, and the constable and admiral of France.

THE LAST SURVIVING SON OF THE POET WIELAND, died on the 10th at Weimar.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, in presenting a copy of his book on the "Principles of Government," to the University of Athens, took occasion to declare his belief that the Hellenic races "still possess those heroic and civil virtues for which their ancestors were distinguished."

THE CRESSY, of 90 guns, which is conveying Lord Wodehouse, the new English Minister to St. Petersburg, has arrived off Copenhagen. His Lordship will disembark at Cronstadt.

THE KING OF ODEBE is expected to arrive in England by the Indus, due the beginning of next month.

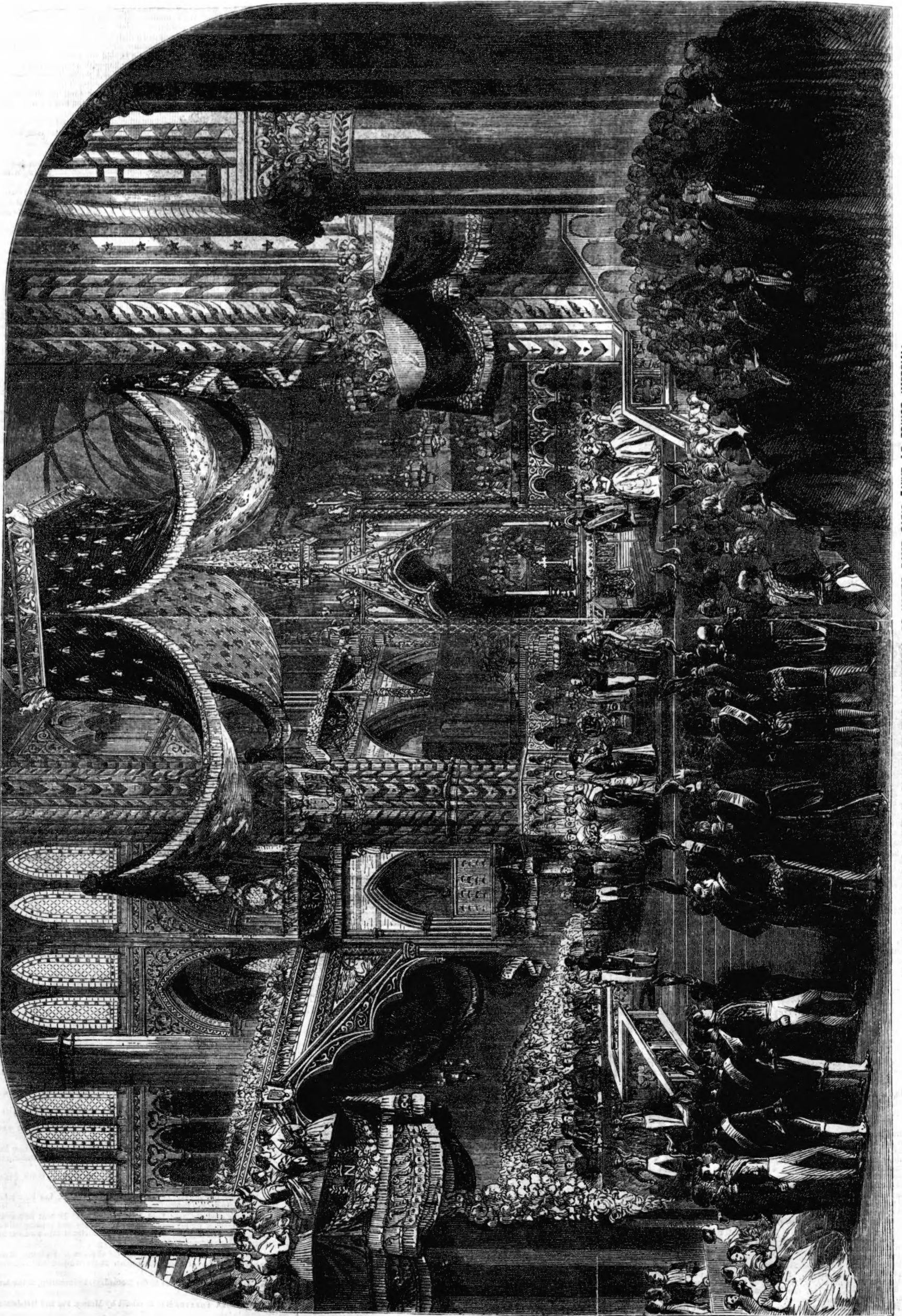
HIGH ASHURST, late the seat of the convict banker Strahan, has been sold to Sir H. Muggidge for £24,000.

LE NORD says, seriously, that Lord John Russell is to be sent on a special mission to Washington for regulating all the differences now pending between the two countries, and that Mr. Gladstone is to be entrusted with a similar mission for settling the affairs of Italy.

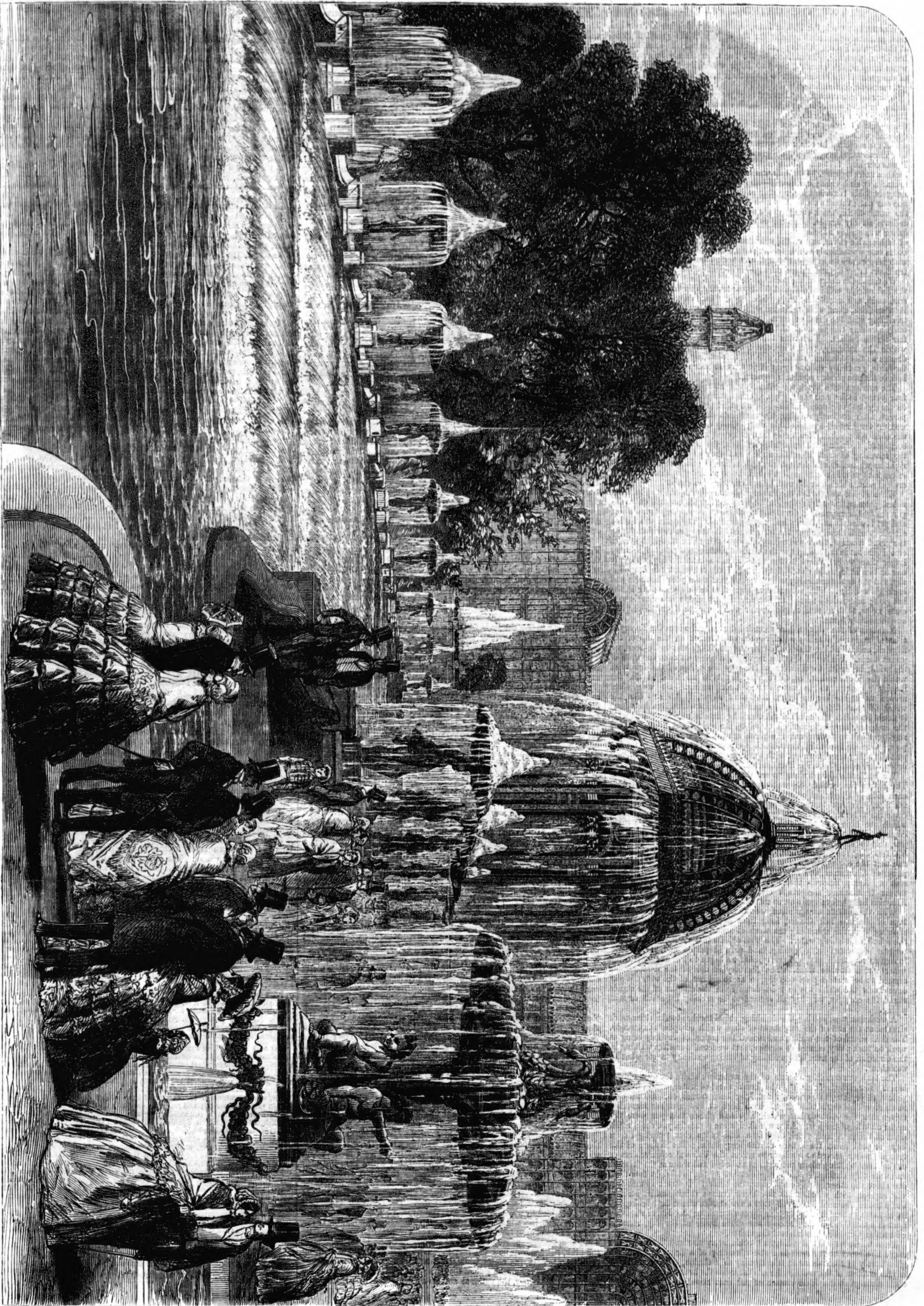
MR. MECHI AND MR. FREDERICK KWATS (of the firm of Fortnum, Mason, and Co.) have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

SIR W. WILLIAMS of Kars dines to-day (Saturday), by invitation, at the Army and Navy Club.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE is to be rebuilt by Messrs. Fox and Henderson.



THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, PARIS.—VIVE LE PRINCE IMPERIAL!



THE WATER-TEMPLES AND CASCADES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

THE FOUNTAINS, WATER TOWERS, AND CASCADES, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

WEDNESDAY week, the 18th of June, was the day which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint for the display of the great fountains at the Crystal Palace, it being her intention to honour the occasion with her Royal presence. In addition to the fountains already in action, the water temples, the cascades, the two large waterfalls, and the fountains of the grand lower basins, were to make their first gushes before an indulgent season-ticket audience.

Under these overwhelming circumstances, we considered it to be our duty to make our toilet as elaborate as possible. We determined on celebrating the Royal visit by a costly and artistic decoration of our person. For all we knew, the august eyes of our Queen might be attracted by the blazon of our splendid waistcoat; who could tell but the gaze of the Prince Consort might for a second be refreshed with the beauty of our studs, glittering like illumination lamps down the grand centre avenue of our shirt front! It was our hope that scrupulous neatness might be fascinatingly united to reckless extravagance. Our hair was curled tightly as the paper edging around a twelfth cake; our cravat—magnificent as the Royal standard—hung in folds luxuriant and regular as those of a drawing-room curtain; and our patent boots shone like new wine bottles. Nor must we forget the watch-chain, thick enough to suspend a chandelier; nor the gloves, delicate as lily leaves. Scented as a rose-bush, we sent for a cab. The driver was visibly affected when we appeared before him in all the glory of fashionable attire, and at the windows around the heads of our neighbours rose up suddenly as fish on the surface of the wire-blinds, and stared with respectful awe as we exclaimed, in a tone loud enough to be heard ten doors off, "Crystal Palace railway—first-class entrance!"

We found the doors of the railway station completely blocked up with the fashionable multitude bound for Sydenham. The flock of lambs in silk, satin, and muslin dresses, guarded by the fierce dogs in Saxony and Russian duck, stood with their bonnets turned towards the narrow door, trembling with the dread of crumpled skirts before their eyes, and nervously awaiting the moment of trial. We stood watching the crowd of fair textile fabrics. Each time the whistle of a departing train sounded within the building, it was answered by the rustling of the impatient dresses on the pavement without, and the soft-looking mob pressed gently forwards, gradually collapsing as if it were so much cotton wool. We believe that no serious accidents occurred.

The carriage into which we entered was already in the possession of four young ladies and their papa. These damsels were busily putting on the tightest of gloves, and aiding each other to do the buttoning. The parent, after restlessly rubbing his head into the corner cushions, as if making for himself a comfortable nest, quietly went off into a nap. By the time we reached New Cross, the toilets of the daughters had been completed, including the smoothing of hair, the removal of smuts, and the rounding of each other's bonnets; and then we all of us sat as upright as we could, and looked straight before us; in fact, handled ourselves with as much care as if we had been so many bottles of fine old crusted port, which a shake would have unsettled and spoilt.

When at last we reached the Palace, instead of journeying up that long, naked passage, known as the Railway Colonnade, we hurried on to the gardens by the entrance in front of the Rosary. It was only two o'clock, and yet thousands of visitors had already arrived. The grass was dotted all about with them, and on the terraces, and in the open corridors facing the grand transept, there was a long, slowly moving line of bright dresses creeping about in the sunlight, with a thousand little dots of parasols, scarcely larger than wafers, raised in the air. It was a beautiful day, with only one or two little white clouds, floating like feathers against the deep-blue sky, and the sun was shining with a vigour that made your shoulders and back glow again. The very flowers seemed to be slowly roasting in the hot rays; and indeed we noticed some scarlet geraniums in a marble vase close to us, that seemed to get redder and redder as if on the verge of bursting into a flame.

Numbers of the visitors had ascended the mound where the Rosary is situated, and were intently watching the weathercock on the top of the flagstaff, and thinking that something extraordinary was to be seen, we joined them. We found that an inquiry was going on as to the state of the wind, in order to discover which way the spray of the fountains would be blown; but, as there was just then no wind at all, the inquiry appeared to us useless and uninteresting. So we looked around us at the big arabesque iron-work circus, that seems like the wreck of some monster bird-cage, and wondered to ourselves how long it would be before the naked metal would be surrounded and covered with the innumerable roses promised to us by the guide books. As yet the rose-trees in the beds about the place are not taller than those sold in pots. One or two thin, taper-looking creepers, are struggling up the posts, but they seem worn out with having attained a yard's elevation, and droop their scanty leaves as if exhausted.

We had come to Sydenham to see the fountains, and to them we went. The basins from which the water was to be thrown up, are situated on each side of the broad centre gravel walk that leads to the great centre transept. Nearest to the Palace are the fountains on the terrace, then come the water temples and the cascades, ending in the grand lower basins, which are little less than two large lakes of water bordered by a stone coping. We had been told that these fountains were composed of 11,788 jets, that to supply them an artesian well had been sunk to the depth of 570 feet, that the pipes for conveying the water were ten miles in length, and that the engines to force the streams into the air were of the united power of 320 horses, and naturally enough we were expecting tremendous results. Again, immense reservoirs have been formed, and the two square towers terminating the wings erected, so that altogether never had fountains been before made on so extensive a scale.

With these facts on our mind, we commenced our survey. From the tops of the two tall towers, long lines of smoke were curling forth, showing that the steam-engines were at work, and all about you was the sound of rushing water. The first objects that we saw were the two temples, decorated with gilding, and painted purple and red. They looked so very fresh, gay, and pretty, that we began to feel uneasy lest the water would damage them. The Mercury on one of the domed roofs seemed to be standing on one leg, so as to get out of the wet. We at once knew the water was to spout down from the mouths of the cupids round the cornices, for they all seemed to be sucking little bits of lead piping.

A workman was putting the finishing chisel touches to the stone-work situated at the end of the long flight of steps which compose the cascade. The dead sound of the mallet, and indeed the notion of anybody being at work on such a day, seemed so strange, that we found ourselves walking in the direction of the man with a feeling of strong curiosity to see what he was about.

The man was working at one of the waterfalls above the grand lower basin. Beneath stretched out the broad sheet of water, which, from its yellow, clayey hue, had evidently not long been turned on. Sticking up in all directions were what might have been at first mistaken for stakes driven into the ground, but which a second glance told you were the metal mouths of the jets. As you looked more earnestly, you could catch sight of the rusty iron pipes, thick as a nine-gallon cask, running like a huge serpent down the centre of the long basin. The surface of the tranquil water served as a mirror to reflect the different coloured dresses of the forms walking along the path at the edge, and those at the furthest end were only distinguishable in the distance by the two bright dots that, one above the other, slowly crept along the border. It struck us that this vast expanse, with nothing but the black stumps shining on its surface, had a naked, deserted look, and that a few statues would have broken up its monotony; for, as the fountains themselves never play longer than one hour at a time, the water, during the other hours of the day, remains without any ornament to interest the visitor.

From where we were standing, we could every now and then catch the sound of a burst of trumpets and the thumping of a drum, and our legs grew unruly as a war-horse at the blowing of a clarion, and carried us off in the direction of the music. As we ascended the broad gravel path, we could distinguish the little cluster of red dots raised on a platform, and

surrounded by a crowd of different-coloured specks, and at each step the various instruments became more and more distinct. We passed by the statues without noticing them, beyond making a mental observation that Hercules was looking very well after resting the entire winter on his club, and that Mercury was playing on his marble pipes in the same graceful manner that distinguished his last year's performance.

The music had drawn together a large audience of ladies, who had taken possession of the chairs and benches, and were enjoying the double luxury of the performance and a bask in the sun. The red dots on the platform now changed into the band of the Coldstream Guards, and the bursts of trumpets into selections from "Norma."

Never before, in the whole course of our existence, has it pleased the Fates to favour us with a glance at so many lovely and elegant ladies as were assembled at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday week. It seemed like the beauty-show of all England. A single man might lose his heart as easily as an umbrella. To call it falling in love is too mild a term, for it was like throwing yourself headlong from the top of an anatomy monument. There was one Venus in a silken dress, delicately green as an opening bud, and from her temples hung long flaxen ringlets, that, as she nodded her head to the music, vibrated with elastic grace about her lace-covered bust. There was another, in a transparent muslin, that allowed a waist, slender as a wrist, to be discovered, whilst a foot, eased in a white kid boot that would have pinched a Cinderella, peeped out from under the worked border of the petticoat. A third, in a rich robe of silver-gray silk, that shone with the subdued pearly lustre, held in her hand, almost small enough for a letter-clip, a parasol of fluttering lace, which cast a transparent shade upon a countenance which must be accustomed to, at least, its ten matrimonial offers per diem. Some of the fair audience were listening as intently to the music as if a secret were being whispered in their ears, with their large sentimental eyes opened, until the long lashes bent like springs against the lids; others were unconcernedly chatting together with a lively indifference, asking whether "So-and-so" was in the gardens, or "How everybody was at home."

Leaving the dreadful scene, we entered the Palace. At least a hundred policemen were loitering about in the Agricultural Implement gallery on the basement. In honour of the Queen's visit, their Berlin gloves were white as turbot, and their uniforms brushed as free from dust as the cloth on a billiard table. They passed their time in examining the mahogany model manure carts, and highly varnished model ploughs, or in trying to establish an intimacy with the damsels managing the cotton spinning machine.

The stairs were soon mounted, and we entered the Palace itself. The attendants were watering the plants just as we arrived, and a beautiful odour of freshness filled the air. The atmosphere seemed blue with the reflection of the bright sky above the glittering glass roof, and made the white statues appear cool as snow; and gave a mystic grace to the baskets of flowers suspended halfway in the air, with their long shoots and drooping branches hanging downward, as if making for the parent earth again.

On our way to the Alhambra Court, we passed by the ornamental water in the centre of the nave. The lilies have grown out of all knowledge. The leaves of the Victoria Regia, which last year we left scarcely bigger than desert plates, have grown into the dimensions of the paper hoops employed at a circus, and lay like big rafts on the pool. It struck us with amazement that such big leaves could not make better flowers than they do—it seemed like a great waste of mountain strength to produce such mice of blooms.

As we expected, the Hall of the Abencerrages was filled with ladies. They were seated on the red cushions at the side, and were gazing up at the wonderful roof, with its small round windows of stained glass, flooding the gilt mouldings with purple, crimson, and yellow rays, until the dome seemed one crumpled mass of jewels. What would those young ladies give if they could have the fairy dwelling transported to Belgrave or Eaton Squares? One of them whispered in a luxurious mellow voice, that "She could stop a week in this beautiful abode." How sorry we feel that such a wish is against the hard-hearted regulations of the directors; for, although the little palace was not made for her, she looks as if she was made for the little palace, with her dress of Indian muslin, and dainty bonnet with the jessamine sprigs meandering over the white sides of dotted lace.

More music! The glass roof seemed to rattle with the vibration of the instruments. Up jumped the Indian muslin dress; up started every silk and satin robe; and off they went in the direction of the sound.

A delicious perfume seized us violently by the nose, and made us stop, sniffing, for a moment or two. A thought of weddings crossed our mind, for the odour was that of orange blossom. Scenting our way like a bound, we reached a tall round tree, against whose dark-green leaves we distinguished the white star-shaped bloom of the orange flower. Two ladies are standing on tip-toe, and sniffing at the boughs, making strange sounds of satisfaction as they draw in the air. If a policeman, a savage-looking man, had not been close by, we would have broken off a branch, and presented it to them, for they were lovely enough to warrant a petty larceny.

The band had taken possession of the orchestra in front of the violet-coloured temple, where the opera concerts have been given. It was a German band, we were told; and as most of the musicians had heavy beards, turn-down collars, and wore spectacles, no doubt the information was correct. The leader, who stood in front with his violin, had the most wonderful hair we have ever witnessed for it was tucked in behind his ears, and was long, black, and bushy like a pony's tail. He was a very energetic leader, and stamped his foot, and waved his fiddlestick, as if he were fencing. At the quick movements, he lashed his bow about him, like the whip of a jockey winning the race, as though he were flogging on the sluggish musicians. Never did the overture to "William Tell" receive such a beating. Even Julien might have envied the energy and enthusiasm of this model conductor.

It was four o'clock, and as the Queen was not to arrive until half-past five, the elegant multitude began to think of the refreshment stalls, and a clatter of spoons and plates succeeded to the music of the band. We soon found ourselves at one of the round tables, near the centre transept, with a bottle of bitter ale and a plate of sandwiches before us; but although very hungry, still we could not enjoy the feast, for a small boy, with pale green eyes, and a wet hungry mouth, came to within a yard of our chair, and stood staring at each mouthful, watching it as a dog does. It was like having an evil conscience tormenting you, for despite our attempts at a compromise, there was no getting rid of him—the glut-tonous, disagreeable child!

When we entered the gardens again, we found the people taking up their places for seeing the Queen pass. The favourite spot was on the sloping grass banks beyond the furthest gravel walk. Already the mound was covered with a speckled multitude, and others were hurrying in the same direction, the gentlemen carrying chairs, and the ladies walking at a pace that made their full-skirted dresses tremble like a load of hay on the London stones.

Accompanied by the talented artist who has illustrated the scene, we mingled with the crowd. But it was yet too soon; and, to pass the time, the gentlemen sought out places where they could smoke a quiet cigar, and the ladies rested themselves on the grass slopes, or made their admirers transport their chairs near to the band of the Royal Artillery, who were playing selections from Verdi's "Traviata."

As the time for the Queen's arrival drew near, the company arranged themselves on each side of the gravel walk up which the pony carriage was to pass. The ladies stood up on chairs, or in the front rows, and, in fact, had the best places politely given up to them; whilst the gentlemen took their chance to see as best they could. Now the police were marched down from their retreat in the machine compartment, and began to enter upon their order-keeping functions. Never did the sons of Peel behave with such gallant forbearance as on that day. The obstreperous damsels were restrained by appeals such as—"For Heaven's sake, ladies!" One daring maiden, in a white mantle with cherry-coloured trimming, broke the ranks twice, and drew from the worried, but polite constable, a cry of—"Why don't you, gentlemen, keep her back?" In a short time all the apple-green, the pink, the lemon-yellow dresses; the pert satin jackets, the tantalising rose-tinted cloaks, the aerial white, blue, and lilac bonnets, were ranged into a thick hedge on each side of the path; and, as if to reward them for their good behaviour, the national anthem suddenly was heard above the

hum of the voices, to strike up at the other end of the park. The Artillery band took up the air, and the Coldstream musicians followed their example. Then arose the shout of—"The Queen has come!" and inquiries of—"Which way?"

Then a sound of hissing and spitting and spirting, followed by the loud roar of rushing waters, filled the air, and the fountains sent the foaming columns high up towards the sky.

Between the temptation of the fountains and the expected arrival of the Queen, the elegant crowd scarcely knew which way to look or which sight to sacrifice. This uncertainty was soon put an end to by a heavy shower of spray, which, carried by the wind, came down upon the devoted bonnets with a stormy drenching violence. In vain did the police pray for order. In an instant the crowd was in agitation, scampering off to dryer spots. The roses and lilies and jessamine twigs in the bonnets drooped their wet heads and hung in damp disorder. Everybody laughed, and delicate parasols, scarcely larger than mushrooms, were in vain opposed to the torrent. Those who had umbrellas used them, but those who were less fortunate took to their legs.

In the midst of the confusion, the scarlet-coated outriders before the Royal carriages made their appearance. The line was once more formed, and hats and handkerchiefs waved, whilst shrill "huzzahs" from the ladies and gruff ones from the gentlemen welcomed the august visitors.

In the first carriage rode the Queen with the Prince Consort, the Regent of Baden, and the Prince of Prussia. Next followed the phaeton, in which were seated the Prince of Wales (who laughed heartily and appeared to enjoy the drenching from the falling spray), the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

As soon as the Royal party had gone by, a rush was made towards some other spot where the carriage would again have to pass. Away went the crowd, scampering over the wet grass, the most delicate of kid boots plunging heedlessly into ankle-deep puddles, bounding over paths, scrambling up slopes, until the desired locality had been reached. In these enthusiastic flights how many toilettes were deranged, was proved by the spoils left on the grass. When the Queen had a second time been cheered and hurrah'd, we looked about us, and at our feet lay a superb velvet knot for a lady's back hair, with the hair pins in it ready for use. Wishing to try if morality still existed in the world, we inquired of an elderly lady, who had never been near the place, whether the gorgeous ornament was hers. We blush to write that she claimed the magnificent property, put it in her pocket without a shudder, and walked off with eyes twinkling with delight. We rushed off to the fountains with a heart heavy as cold Yorkshire pudding, and sighing in sorrow for the middle-aged and wicked dame.

The fountains were certainly wonderful, and went as high as steam-engines and tall square towers could send them. The two monster jets sent up their streams of opaque crystal so high into the air, that the neck ached with keeping the head thrown back as you watched the topmost spray jerk and jerk towards the clouds as though it were leaping in madness at the sky. Around the base of some of the fountains jets had been so arranged that the lines crossed and recrossed one another, making a kind of lace-work border, something similar to the wire-work bordering that encircles a flower bed. The water-falls at the base of the cascades fell in a smooth sheet, that roared and splashed as it tumbled into the basins below, and above them the water came gurgling and foaming down the stone steps of the cascade itself, marking with lines of white spray the edge of each descent. On either side, the bronze figures spouted out their silvery streams, and above all the temples poured forth from their gilt domes a heavy stream of glittering water.

On every side were seen the foaming mounds spouting out from the countless jets. The air was filled with a roaring sound, and was cool as in a grotto. At some of the fountains, the spray falling in the sunlight became dyed with bright rainbow tints, or else it formed a thin silvery cloud, which the wind carried away until it melted in the distance.

Everybody was sorry when the turncocks made their appearance, and with their big iron keys began their circular walk of turning off the water. Slowly the different jets decreased in height, until at last the silvery streams ceased altogether, and the nozzles of the pipes again appeared like black stumps above the quiet surface of the basin.

To compare the fountains of the Crystal Palace with those of Versailles, is about as absurd as to compare English with French cookery. They are two entirely different things. The one is substantial, the feast gigantic and soon satisfying; the other is light and elegant, so that even when the entertainment is over, the appetite still remains. At Sydenham, the display of water partakes something of the baron-of-beef style of banquet: it is the intensest feast of fountains to be obtained. But the display once over, what remains?—a blank sheet of water. Now, at Versailles, whether the water is playing or not, the fountains are still interesting from the sculptures about them, which certainly help to destroy the monotony of a vast watery expanse, and please the eye and excite the imagination. Both styles are essentially distinct, and both of them come as near perfection as they in their various characters can approach.

When the fountains had ceased playing, the vast multitude hurried into the Palace, some to feast on pigeon-pie and salad, others to walk about and examine the dresses of the promenaders. Now the smell of the Vanilla ices burst forth from the refreshment stalls. We saw one young lady with a large frozen clot of the restoring luxury sliding slowly down her peach-coloured bonnet strings, and we heard another damsel laughingly wish that they could warm the ices a little before serving them.

Soon the crowd set in for the railway terminus. As the hour grew late, the gentlemen boldly lighted their cigars, and openly smoked in hitherto forbidden places. The ladies who valued their dresses avoided the crush at the door of those impatient to get away, and many who prized an uncrumpled skirt above a speedy return home, had to wait patiently until past nine o'clock for an opportunity of making their escape from the gardens.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—On and from the 1st of July next, the postage upon letters conveyed either by packet or by private ship between the United Kingdom and Western Australia will be reduced to a combined British and colonial rate of sixpence, for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 1s. for a letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce; and 2s. for a letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces; and so on, increasing 1s. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WILLIAMS FOR HER MAJESTY.—The Queen has been pleased to honour Sir W. Fenwick Williams with a command to sit to Mr. Mayall, the celebrated artist, for a full length photographic portrait, to be added to her Majesty's private collection. The Gallant General accordingly gave a sitting on Tuesday, at Mr. Mayall's well-known gallery in Regent Street, where an exceedingly fine and characteristic likeness was produced.

SALE OF MR. C. J. MARE'S ESTABLISHMENT.—Some of the particulars in connection with this extraordinary sale (to take place next month) are worth recording. The works, which occupy a site of nearly 15 acres, are situated at Blackwall. The resources of the establishment for the purposes of shipbuilding, conversion of iron, and general engineering works, are unequalled. 86,000 tons of shipping have been built and launched in the years 1853 and 1854 from the yards, while upwards of 17,000 tons of iron have been hammered and rolled within the same period; and from the foundries upwards of 3,000 tons of castings delivered. In the shipbuilding department vessels have been built for the English, Turkish, Russian, Spanish, and Sardinian Governments, the Peninsular and Oriental, the General Screw, and the General Steam Navigation Companies, the Dover Mail Packet Company, the South-Western Railway Company, and others, unequalled in size, unsurpassed in speed, and without a failure in any one case. Among others may be named the renowned Himalaya, of 8,500 tons burden; the Pera, the Prince, the Camilla, the Hydaspes, the Argo, the Cressus, the Golden Fleece, the Indiana, the Jason, the Victor Emmanuel, the Genoa, the Transit, the Perseverance, with many others; also yachts for the Emperor of Russia and the Viceroy of Egypt. The works executed at the forge have been equal in magnitude, including crank shafts upwards of twenty tons in weight. The total weight of hammered iron produced in one year exceeded 1,000 tons. The engineering departments have executed a considerable portion of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, upwards of 1,000 tons of wrought-iron bridges for the East India Railway, the wrought-iron bridges for the North London Railway, the beautiful iron roof for the terminus of the Blackwall Railway, and the portion of the iron work at present completed for the new bridge at Westminster; while in the boiler-makers' department, marine boilers, equal to 4,000-horse power, can be produced annually. The construction of the works, the whole of which has been effected within the last fourteen years, has involved an outlay approaching £250,000.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE parity of the English House of Commons is as yet intact. Thanks to the noble spirit of our House of Peers—the broad, glorious, comprehensive spirit which animates our hereditary legislators—the Oath of Abjuration Bill has been rejected by the Lords, and no Jew can legally take his seat in the Lower House. The great guns of the party, Derby, Malmesbury, and Co., did not come forward. Lord Stanhope was the chosen champion of the Tories, and under his auspices the measure was thrown out. How do the citizens of London like this; and will they still be content to have a representative without a seal? That is the question. From all that can as yet be perceived, it will be a very long time ere Baron Rothschild or any of his crew will be permitted to sit in St. Stephen's. This is now generally felt; and it is probable that the next election will show that the spirit of the Londoners has been overcome by the long-continued factious opposition. It is more than doubtful, also, whether at another appeal to the country, Lord John Russell will be returned for the City. Indeed, it is said that, looking at the question in the well-bred dog point of view, the hope of the house of Bedford has purchased his estate near Stroud, with the idea of appealing to the electors of that borough for their suffrages.

Having swallowed the Marcy-Crampton pill with the best face we could, we have now leisure to look calmly into American affairs, and they present themselves in no very satisfactory state. It is evident enough that strong symptoms of the house divided against itself are beginning to appear; Abolitionists and Pro-slavery members of the Senate are proceeding from strong language to stronger acts; individual statesmen are assailed, and public meetings testify their confidence in the shelter of blood, and their delight in his proceedings by votes of congratulation, and by presents of weapons with appropriate hostile inscriptions. It seems strange language to use, but to many it appears that a civil war is imminent, while it is also asserted by persons conversant with American citizens, that such an event has been long dreaded, and that the idea of a rupture with Great Britain was eagerly caught at by many statesmen, simply as a means for withdrawing public attention from that impending home question, the open discussion of which has for so long a time threatened the welfare of the States. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency is a move in the right direction, and his election would be regarded with favour at several European Courts where he has resided. He is a shrewd, clever, practical man, and has always shown himself friendly towards England. Should he be elected (and not much doubt is anticipated on this point), he will assume the reins of power at a critical period; but, according to all experience, they could scarcely be placed in safer hands.

I wish to draw your attention and that of your readers to the conduct of the Crystal Palace Company in reference to their Gallery for the Exhibition of Pictures, of which you have probably heard. In the month of March last, a circular was addressed by a Mr. Henry Mogford to all those artists whose names and residences could be found in the catalogue of the principal Art Exhibitions, stating that the Crystal Palace Company proposed to form an Exhibition of Pictures of living artists of all the schools of Europe, for which a suitable gallery was in course of arrangement. The circular went on to state that the Company had confided to Mr. Mogford the duty of collecting for, and superintending the Exhibition, that he "respectfully solicited the honour" of contributions, and the whole letter was in a Chesterfieldian style of politeness. A further circular, equally courteous, named the place to which pictures were to be sent. The little mouse, the result of this labouring mountain, need not be expatiated on; anyone who has recently been to Sydenham will bear witness to the disgraceful failure of the attempt. A further circular, however, has been issued for the edification of those gentlemen whose productions were not to Mr. Mogford's taste, and it is so choice that I subjoin it entire. The envelope of the specimen which has been forwarded to me for inspection is directed in a shuffling, cheese-monger-like hand, and does not so far honour the person addressed as to invest him with the usual "Esq." It is directed "Mr. —," has no heading, and runs as follows:—

"Your pictures, or some of them, which have not been adjudged suitable for the Picture Gallery here, will be returned to you by your written order, on application at the Portland Bazaar, Regent Street.—Your obedient servant,

"HENRY MOGFORD."

I think you will agree with me, that this is a fine specimen of gentlemanly composition; there is, a delightful vagueness and uncertainty about the "or some of them," which argues well for Mr. Mogford's business habits.

In connection with the Crystal Palace, I have also received a letter from a correspondent, stating that the Pompeian Court was recently used as a refreshment saloon for the entertainment of the American Consul and his friends; that it was lighted with oil lamps for the occasion; and that the effect of this illumination is plainly visible on many of the architectural decorations. If this be the case, it certainly admits of no defence, and some inquiry will doubtless be made by the shareholders.

A statement which allotted to the Rev. R. Chevenix Trench the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, has been contradicted as premature, to the great delight of the majority of the public. Mr. Trench is a man of average ability, and has written several "pleasing books of light religious reading," but he is the mere shadow of the Bishop of Oxford, whose examining chaplain and great supporter he has always been, and surely one "Soapy Sam" in the Church is enough!

The Emperor of the French is giving splendid opportunities to the anecdote mongers. To General Williams, who expressed his regret that he had not his cross as Commander of the Legion of Honour with him in Paris, he presented a star of Grand Commander; and the other day he lent his old friend, Count de Persigny, a coat which bore on the breast a higher order of Knighthood than Persigny was entitled to. On its being remarked to him, the Emperor uttered the heart-stirring words, "Nimpo!" and next day's "Moniteur" announced the elevation of the Count to the greater dignity.

The advocates of the Saturday half-holiday movement must be rejoiced at the progress they are making. Government has in a degree taken up their cause, and Government officials are reaping the benefit. The Audit Office has for a long time been closed at two o'clock on Saturdays, now the General Post Office (or such departments of it, at least, as are not immediately interested in the receipt or despatch of mails) is closed at one, and the War Department and other offices are stirring in the matter.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

GOSSIP.

Mr. RONSON, finding himself overworked, the management of the Olympic has availed itself of the services of Mr. James Rogers, willome of the Adelphi, a low comedian of much talent and originality, who will shortly enter upon a three years' engagement under Mr. Wigan's régime.

Mr. Emery will, it is said, shortly secede from the Olympic company, and start an "Entertainment" on his own account.

Mr. Watts Phillips's new melodrama will be produced next week at the Adelphi.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, it is said, contemplate a professional visit to Glasgow and the North.

MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA, &c.—(E. Stanford.)—At a time when our diplomatic disputes with the Government of the United States have rendered Central America a region of such interest with the British public, the map before us is well calculated to prove useful and instructive. Based on an original drawing by Mr. Baile, R.M., of Guatemala, and with numerous additions from the latest surveys of the Admiralty on the Pacific coast, no pains have been spared to make this map worthy of public confidence. For the rest, it is so well and beautifully engraved, and in every respect so creditable as regards execution, that we feel pleasure in recommending it to the notice of our readers.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DURHAM.—It is understood that Dr. Blomfield has sent in his resignation, owing to continued ill-health, and that the Bishop of Durham has also resolved on retirement. We hope that Lord Palmerston will avail himself of the favourable opportunity which is now presented to him of dividing the diocese of London into two bishoprics. It is impossible that any one man, however active and energetic, can properly discharge the duties which devolve on the occupant of so large a see.

Literature.

Memorials of his Time. By HENRY COCKBURN. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

WE learn from the preface to this remarkable book, that its learned author, wishing to hand down to posterity some account of the men who had influenced the destinies, and of the events that had marked the progress of Scotland in his day, began about the year 1821 his task of recollecting and recording. The work now given to the public by his executors, was written before the close of 1840, though some slight alterations and additions have subsequently been made. Of course, a volume of personal reminiscences from an Edinburgh Whig, so eminent in his day and generation, must be welcome to a multitude of readers; yet every page is so Scotch in tone and spirit, that we fear these memorials will hardly be appreciated on this side of the Tweed so highly as they deserve.

Lord Cockburn opens the volume with the date of his birth; and of course we expect that all of genealogy, with which the life of every Scotchman is said to begin. But, as if determined to break through the rule, he doesn't even tell us he had a grandfather, far less that he was "a Cockburn of Ormiston." Indeed, he assumes from the outset that everybody recognises an aristocrat in one whose sire was a Baron of the Exchequer and Laird of Cockpen, and whose family was nearly related by blood and marriage with Lord Melville and Dundas of Ormiston. These connections served him something. From a boy he had the advantage of mixing in, and making observations on, the best society of the Scottish capital. We envy the man who had such a privilege. It may be that "distance lends enchantment to the view;" but we must say we have always considered that "the Queen of the North" then presented scenes and boasted of personages more picturesque and interesting than at any other period. It is true, indeed, that the generation which had rescued Scotland from provincialism, was gradually passing away, and that the generation which was to make her renowned among the nations of the earth, was rising but slowly. David Hume had been laid in his lonely grave on the Calton Hill, and Walter Scott had just been entered at the High School, in his ninth year, with a frame somewhat delicate. But between these two great Scotchmen were many men of letters and science, of whom the names are "known to fame," and of whom Lord Cockburn has given such charming sketches, that we cannot help feeling how pleasant it would have been to spend a day in their company.

Well, then, suppose that on the morning when Cockburn first saw the light—it was in 1770—we of the "Illustrated Times," had, by some mysterious process, been dragged out of the future, entrusted with a letter of introduction to Adam Smith, and placed safely at the door of the celebrated "Economist." We find him carefully attired with cocked-hat and flowing wig, rattles at his wrists, and buckles on his shoes, with one hand on a page of "The Wealth of Nations" and the other grasping his cane. He is on the point of going to a meeting of the Commissioners of Customs, but, with characteristic courtesy, places us under the wing of his friend, John Home, the author of "Douglas." The latter, having no objection to take charge of "a distinguished stranger," who will listen to his enthusiastic talk about the Buccleuch Fencibles, in which he is a captain, sallies forth with us into the "gates" and "wynds." Well, as we go along, we glance into Kay's window, and laugh at the latest caricature, and then make our way into Creech's shop, where a crowd of lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and others, are listening to the gossip, and purchasing newspapers. But the bard of "Douglas," being a cadet of the great house of Home, can go where he likes; and so, proposing to pay his respects to some aristocratic old ladies, he takes us to call on no less a fashionable celebrity than Mrs. Rochemond, of Inverleith, whose "dignity, made more formidable by cold or rather severe solemnity," Lord Cockburn thus describes:—

"Except Mrs. Siddons in some of her displays of magnificent royalty, nobody could sit down like the lady of Inverleith. She would sail, like a ship from Tarslich, gorgeous in velvet or rustling in silk, and done up in all the accompaniments of fan, ear-rings, and finger rings, falling sleeves, scent-bottle, embroidered bag, hoop, and train—all superb, yet all in perfect taste; and managing all this seemingly heavy rigging, with as much ease as a full blown swan does its plumage, she would take possession of the centre of a large sofa, and at the same moment, without the slightest visible exertion, would cover the whole of it with her bravery, the graceful folds seeming to lay themselves over it like summer waves. The descent from her carriage, too, where she sat like a nautilus in its shell, was a display which no one in these days could accomplish or even fancy. The milburn-coloured coach, spicuous, but apparently not too large for what it carried—though she alone was in it; the handsome, jolly coachman and his splendid hammercloth loaded with lace; the two respectful liveried footmen, one on each side of the richly carpeted step; these were lost sight of amidst the slow majesty with which the lady came down and touched the earth. She presided, in this imperial style, over her son's excellent dinners, with great sense and spirit, to the very last day almost of a prolonged life."

We next proceed to Lady Don, who lives in George Square, who is "still more highly bred, as is attested by her polite cheerfulness, and easy elegance," and of whom Lord Cockburn writes:—

"The venerable faded beauty, the white well-coiled hair, the soft hand sparkling with old brilliant rings, the kind heart, the affectionate manner, the homely gentle voice, and the mild eye, account for the love with which her old age was surrounded. She was about the last person (so far as I recollect) in Edinburgh who kept a private sedan chair. Hers stood in the lobby, and was as handsome and comfortable as silk, velvet, and gilding could make it. And, when she wished to use it, two well-known respectable chairmen, enveloped in her liveries cloaks, were the envy of their brethren. She and Mrs. Rochemond both sat in the Tron Church; and well do I remember how I used to form one of the cluster that always took its station to see these beautiful relics emerge from the coach and the chair."

And now for a few minutes with a clergyman's widow, mother of that Sir D. Dundas who introduced our German system of military tactics, and at one time commanded the British army. Mrs. Dundas is thus portrayed in the "Memorials":—

"Age had made her incapable of walking even across the room; so, clad in a plain black silk gown, and a pure muslin cap, she sat half encircled by a high-backed black leather chair, reading; with silver spectacles stuck on her thin nose; and interspersing her studies, and her days, with much laughter, and not a little sarcasm. What a spirit! There was more fun and sense round that chair than in the theatre or the church. I remember one of her grand-daughters, stumbling, in the course of reading the newspapers to her, on a paragraph which stated that a lady's reputation had suffered from some indiscreet talk on the part of the Prince of Wales. Up she of fourscore sat, and said with an indignant shake of her shrivelled fist and a keen voice:—'The damned villain! does he kiss and tell!'"

Having now seen something of Edinburgh female society in its varieties, we peep into the Courts of Law, and are lucky enough to arrive just as the notorious Lord Braxfield is telling a very eloquent culprit—"Ye're a very clever chiel, man, but ye wad be nane the waur o' a hanging."

Braxfield was "the giant of the Bench," and altogether an extraordinary man:—

"Strong built and dark, with rough eyebrows, powerful eyes, threatening lips, and a low growling voice, he was like a formidable blacksmith. His accent and his dialect were exaggerated Scotch; his language, like his thoughts, short, strong, and conclusive."

"Thousands of his sayings have been preserved, and the staple of them is indecency; which he succeeded in making many people enjoy, or at least endure, by hearty laughter, energy of manner, and rough humour. Almost the only story of him I ever heard that had some fun in it without immodesty, was when a butler gave up his place because his Lordship's wife was always scolding him. 'Lord!' he exclaimed, 'ye've little to complain o': ye may be thankful ye're no married to her!'"

But the best has yet to come; for our poetic guide has a dinner party, and after a stroll in the meadows, "the result, at once, of philosophy and fashion," we repair to his house. The scene is worth fifty years of ordinary life. Thither come Black, and Hutton, and Adam Smith, and Dr. Adam Ferguson, and we feast on dishes, the names of which are now forgotten, partake of a capercailzie, brought from the pine forests of Norway, quaff bumpers of old and admirable claret, and listen with strange emotions, as our host tells stories of the "Forty five," fights his battles o'er again, and alludes with tears in his eyes to the gallantry of the Highland chiefs. After this we turn into the *Anti-Manual Club*, which Lord Cockburn tells us was "a jovial institution, which contained and helped to kill most of the eminent toppers of Edinburgh, for about sixty years preceding 1818, when the degenerate temperance of the age at last destroyed it." About midnight, we find ourselves in a tavern, when the younger Cullen, afterwards a judge, is exercising his powers as a mimic,

and singing snatches and songs, in a voice so much resembling Dr. Robertson's, that many go away under the delusion that they have caught the revered principal "on the loose," and possibly in peril of being taken in charge by "the City Guard."

But to return to Lord Cockburn, and to the book before us;—he was in good time, it appears, sent to be educated at the High School, and those who remember him a few years ago, with his slight stoop, his snowy hair, his white neckcloth without a collar, his knee breeches, and peculiarly ample coat, will smile at the fantastic dress which he was condemned to wear in the days of his youth.

"It consisted of a round black hat; a shirt fastened at the neck by a black ribbon, and, except on dress days, unbuttoned; a cloth waistcoat, rather large, with two rows of buttons and of button-holes, so that it could be buttoned on either side, which, when one side got dirty, was convenient; a single-breasted jacket, which in due time got a tail and became a coat; brown corduroy breeches, tied at the knees by a shawl knot of brown cotton tape; worsted stockings in winter, blue cotton stockings in summer, and white cotton for dress; clumsy shoes made to be used on either foot, and each requiring to be used on alternate feet daily; brass or copper buckles. The coat and waistcoat were always of glaring colours, such as bright blue, grass green, and scarlet."

There is the occasion on which he had a sight of Lord Brougham, in whose case, it would seem, the boy was father of the man:—

"Brougham made his first public explosion while at Fraser's class. He dared to differ from Fraser, a hot, but good-natured old fellow, on some small bit of latinity. The master, like other men in power, maintained his own infallibility, punished the rebel, and dattered himself that the affair was over. But Brougham re-appeared the next day, loaded with books, returned to the charge before the whole class, and compelled honest Luke to acknowledge that he had been wrong. This made Brougham famous throughout the whole school. I remember, as well as if it had been yesterday, having had him pointed out to me as 'the fellow who had beat the master.'"

When he attained years of discretion, Cockburn was called to the Scottish bar, and began to "sweep the boards of the Parliament House." The higher branch of the legal profession was then not only aristocratic in its composition, but so exclusive that plebeians were admitted with difficulty, and treated with coldness. Cockburn, of course, lay under no disadvantage in that respect, but the Whig views he had adopted were almost fatal to his progress, at a time when it was essential to bow down before the omnipotence of Lord Melville. His relatives tried to shake his political constancy, but without success.

"I happened to be in London when, most unexpectedly, the change of administration took place. I was sent for by Lord Melville and his nephew Robert Dundas the Lord Chief Baron. On going to them, I was surprised to be offered one of the Advocate-Deputships, and objected to take it, on the ground that my opinions were not those of the Government. To this it was answered that my place was offered, and its acceptance urged upon me, solely from family connection, and without the understanding of any political tie; and this additional proof of the offer proceeding from them, and not from the Lord Advocate, was given, that Mr. Campbell did not then know of his own appointment. On saying this, the Chief Baron pointed to a letter addressed to Campbell that was lying on the table, and said, 'There's his own letter not yet gone.'"

He took time to consider, accepted the office, and thus chronicles the result:—

"In July, 1810, I had the honour of being dismissed by the Lord Advocate from being one of his Deputies. The grounds of divorce were, that I had never been adequately of his party, and that I had voted against him at a Faculty meeting a few days before. I told him that I had long expected to be turned out, and reminded him of the terms on which I had unwillingly accepted the office, and which implied no fealty to him. He said he knew this, but that he, and the relatives to whom I had owed it, had deemed my scruples 'a mere youthful terror' which was expected to wear off."

Cockburn, at length, had the satisfaction of seeing the party to which he had adhered, and for which he had suffered, become supreme; and he closes his volume with a note of triumph, and in a tone of hope:—

"Jeffrey has been made Lord Advocate, and I Solicitor-General, under the Ministry of Earl Grey. We have come upon the public stage in a splendid, but perilous scene. I trust that we shall do our duty. If we do, we cannot fail to do some good to Scotland. In the abuses of our representative and municipal systems alone, our predecessors have left us fields in which patriotism may exhaust itself."

Lord Cockburn lived through times, when political sympathy and antipathy were strong; and he certainly exhibits no excess of charity for those whose views were not his. One notable exception does occur, when he deals tenderly, even affectionately, with the name of his powerful kinsman, Lord Melville, whom other Whigs treat as "head and front of the offending." But a weakness so amiable may well be excused in one who had sacrificed so much to the shrine of conscience and on the altar of duty. Cockburn might, if he had chosen, have entered life under political auspices that would have insured success to any one with a tenth of his ability. But he held fast the profession of his political faith without wavering, as, in after life, he stood firmly, through good and evil report, by the principles which, rightly or wrongly, he believed to have their origin in truth and justice.

Where politics are concerned, Lord Cockburn is a little severe even on Scott, but in other matters, rejoices in his joy, sympathises with his sorrows, and mourns over his disasters. There are interesting glimpses throughout the volume of Sir Walter, who is first introduced, by-the-bye, when known chiefly for the skill with which he could imitate the voice and manner of Lord Estgrove, a power he never lost.

Lord Cockburn bears witness that when Scott's misfortunes were bruited about, more sorrow and dismay were felt than if an earthquake had swallowed up half of the town:—

"The opening of the year 1826 will ever be sad to those who remember the thunderbolt which then fell on Edinburgh in the utterly unexpected bankruptcy of Scott. . . . How humbled we felt when we saw him—the pride of us all, dashed from his lofty and honourable station, and all the fruits of his well-worked talents gone. He had not then even a political enemy. There was not one of those whom his thoughtlessness had so sorely provoked, who would not have given every spare farthing he possessed to retrieve Sir Walter. Well do I remember his first appearance after this calamity was divulged, when he walked into Court one day in January, 1826. There was no affectation, and no reality, of facing it; no look of indifference or defiance; but the manly and modest air of a gentleman conscious of some folly, but of perfect rectitude, and of most heroic and honourable resolutions. It was on that very day, I believe, that he said a very fine thing. Some of his friends offered him, or rather proposed to offer him, enough of money, as was supposed, to enable him to arrange with his creditors. He paused for a moment; and then, recollecting his powers, said proudly—'Not this right hand shall work it all off!'"

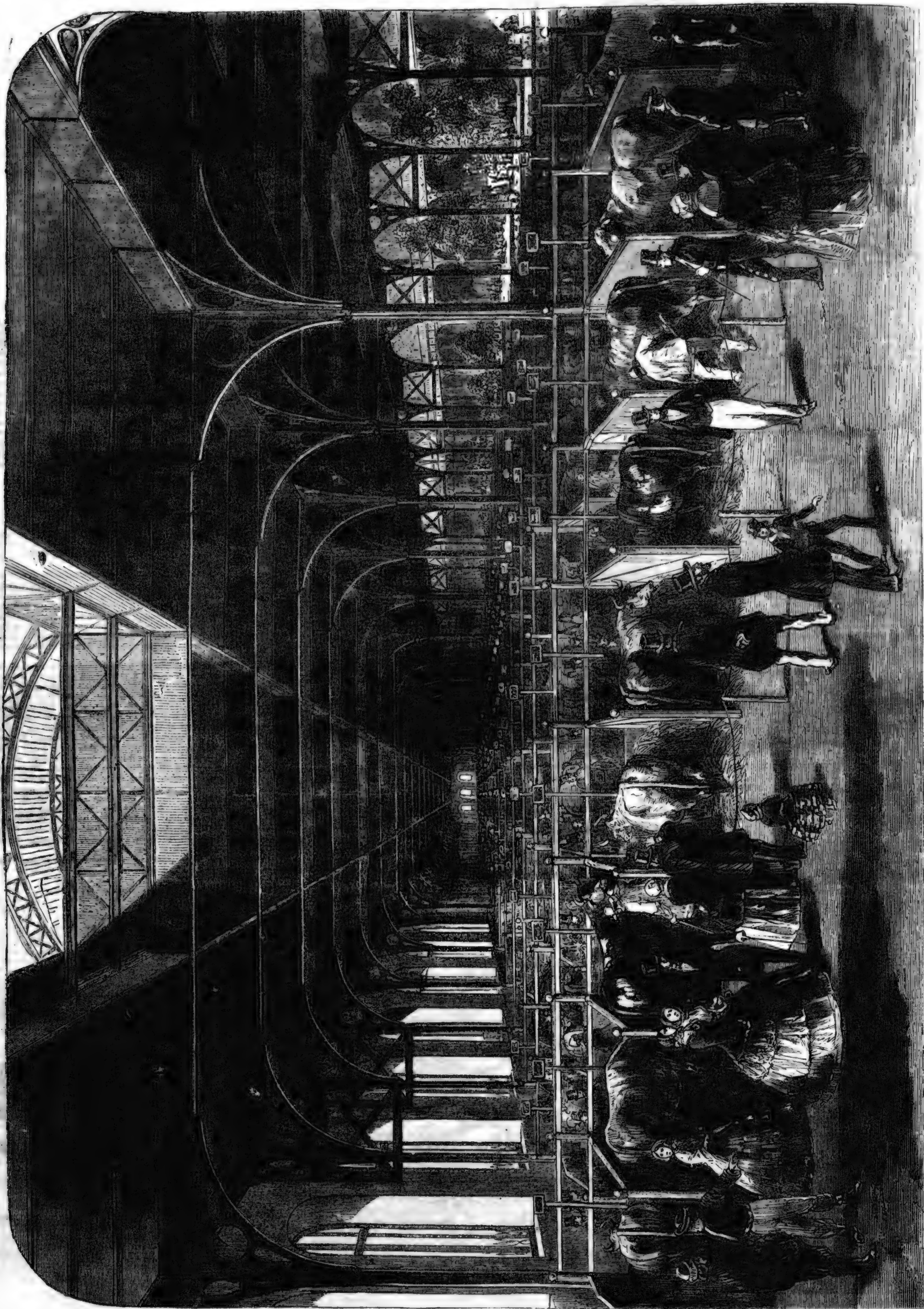
At a later period, the autumn of 1828, Cockburn paid a visit to Abbotsford, and having found Scott nearly alone, gives us a view of the great novelist on the occasion:—

"His simplicity and naturalness after all his fame are absolutely incredible. . . . No bad idea will be formed of Scott's conversation by supposing one of his Scotch novels to be cut into talk. It is not so much conversation as a joyous flow of anecdote, story, character, and scene, mostly humorous, always graphic, and never personal or ill-natured. His habits at this time were these: He rose about six; wrote from about half-past six till nine—the second series of the 'Tales of a Grandfather' being then the work; breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven; wrote from eleven till about two; walked till about four; dined at five, partaking freely, but far from immoderately, of various wines; and then, as soon as the ladies withdrew, taking to cigars and hot whisky-toddy; went to the drawing-room soon, where he inspired everybody with his passion for Scotch music, and, if anxiously asked, never refused to recite any old ballad or tell any old tale. The house was asleep by eleven. When fitted up for dinner, he was like any other comfortably ill-dressed gentleman. But in the morning, with the large coat jacket, great stick, and leathern cap, he was Dandy Dimont, or Dick Hattrick—a smuggler or a poacher."

We opened Lord Cockburn's volume with anticipations of pleasure, and we close it without one iota of disappointment. We do not say that the book does not contain many pages of tough reading, but generally it is delightful, and replete, too, with indications of shrewdness, sagacity, manly sense, and a disciplined intellect. Doubtless we meet with words and phrases that are not English, and with diverting displays of local prejudice. But all this is no more than we expected. Indeed, "Memorials of his Time," by Henry Cockburn, without such peculiarities, would have been like the year without the spring.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS held their 102nd festival on Tuesday evening, in the south wing of the Crystal Palace. Lord Ashburton presided.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced from Germany, namely a fragment of the "Nibelungen," supplying several omissions in the existing work.



PARIS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1856—CATTLE STALLS IN THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY.



PINZGAU COW (AUSTRIA).



SWISS COW, FROM THE CANTON DE VAUD.

PARIS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

A SWISS COW.

We now come to Switzerland, which is one of the largest exhibitors at the international show. Although a mountainous country, the valley are rich, for fat and green must be the pastures which produce such cattle. A little before approaching their pens, we are at some loss to account for a continued tinkling of deep-mouthed bells of various and beautiful tones. The matter is soon explained. The bells which the animals usually carry are hung up in front of them, and they, from time to time, push them with their heads. It appears the sound consoles them for their absence from their native hills and valleys, and that the bells were put there on purpose to tranquillise them. The Swiss cattle, particularly the cows, were in very considerable demand. At first £60 to £80 were asked for the best specimens, but latterly prices gave way, and good cows could be purchased at little above £20. Lord Hastings takes to his seat at Norfolk, fourteen Swiss cattle; the average price paid for them being about £24 each. The Austrian stock were in less demand; from £16 to £25 appeared to be the average prices.

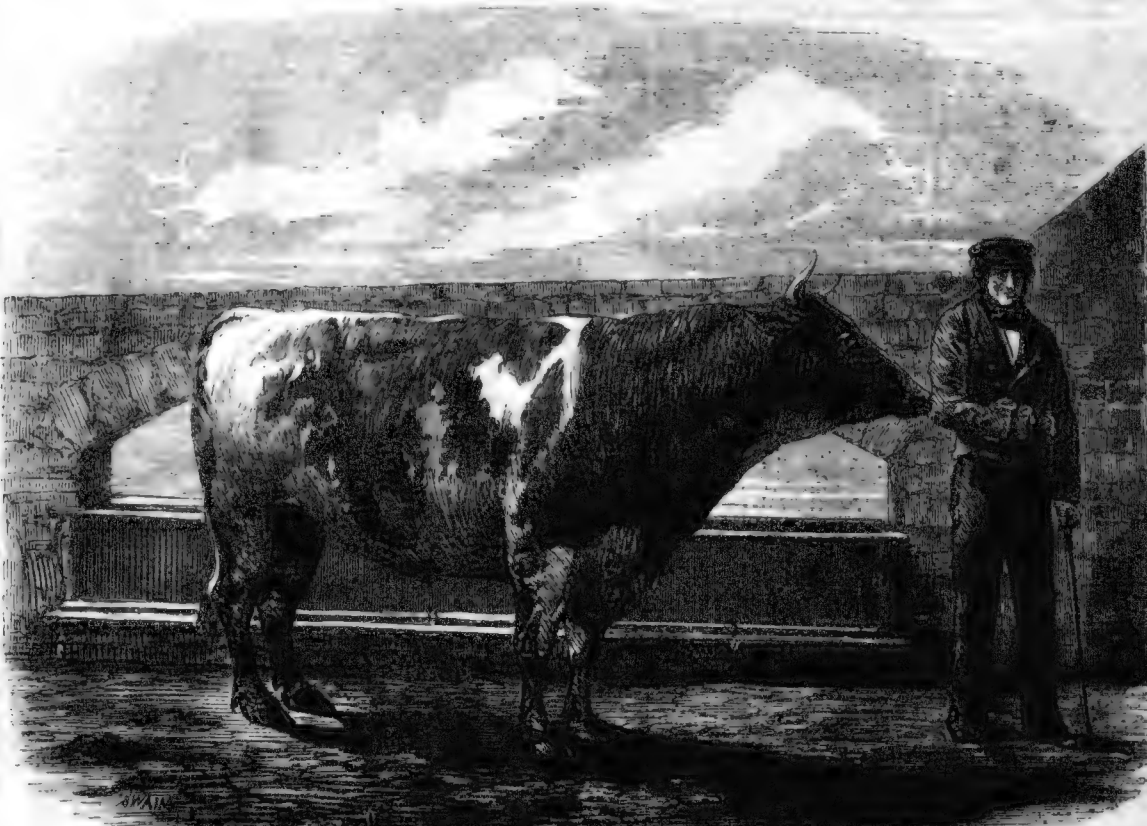
DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT TARASCON.

ON Saturday evening, the 31st ult., an inundation submerged the town and environs of Tarascon with such rapidity and violence as will never be forgotten by the inhabitants of the south of France, and which history will no doubt record for the wonder of posterity.

At four o'clock, the Rhonometer indicated a considerable rise of the waters of the Rhone above the ordinary water-mark, and at six they had risen higher than even in 1840. The water beat violently over the floating piers of the suspension bridge, against which broken furniture, trees, and boats were dashed by the current; and the quay, on which the chains of the bridge are fastened, began to crack. Fearing the quay would be destroyed, the authorities were on the point of breaking the chains of the bridge, when the engineer observed, that the result would be the total destruction of the railway viaduct.

At eight o'clock, the waters fell considerably, and, for a time, all fear vanished; but it was soon discovered that a breach had been made about six miles up the stream, near to Boulbon. Nothing could now save the town from inundation. The alarm-bell was rung; and the inhabitants carried their furniture and provisions to the Rhone quay. Before half-past eight o'clock every part of the town was full of puddles, the result of the great pressure of the waters of the Rhone. Suddenly there was a buzz, like a blast of wind, which announced the coming of the water. It rushed through the streets with fearful rapidity, and a person was nearly carried away by the torrent in attempting to reach a house, the lower part of which was in the space of a quarter of an hour submerged. Who knows what may have happened in other houses and in the country in that short space of time? Provisions to an immense extent have been destroyed, cattle drowned or carried away, furniture and goods dispersed in all directions. Communication being cut off on all sides, it was impossible to learn the extent of the fearful calamity. The railway is washed away in several places, and it is distressing to see the sleepers and rails, broken and bent, entangled among trees torn up by the roots. The whole country round Tarascon resembles an inland sea.

We refer our readers to the accompanying engraving for a clearer idea of the state of matters caused by this fearful calamity.



"JAMIE," A BULL OF PURE YORKSHIRE BREED, WHICH OBTAINED THE 1ST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SHAYLER.)

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We have no wish to depreciate the importance or magnificence of the display which last summer delighted the visitors to the Palace of Industry; and yet we can just imagine some of them, at least, on entering the same place this month, being of opinion that if, by some strange parallax, the former scene had been suddenly presented, it could hardly have surpassed in interest that which lay before the arrested eye.

The metamorphosis from last year was rather startling. The boarded floor was removed, and the whole of the transept, which was then crowded with furniture of all sorts and sizes, heaped together necessarily without much regard to symmetry, is now transformed into a delicious garden, with lawns, gravel-walks, fir-trees and cypresses, fountains and flower-baskets. Standing in the gallery, and looking down, one might, with little difficulty, fancy himself gazing over some fair valley, rich in verdure and fragrant with flowers, while the singing of birds from aviaries half concealed amid the trees and shrubs, the gushing of the cool waters as they flash in the stray sunbeam that shoots down through the crystal roof, and the occasional lowing of the cattle, complete the illusion. Nobody could have imagined that a cattle show could be made so interesting. This vast pasture, as it appeared, was flanked on both sides by the stalls in which the cattle, the nobler part of the Exhibition, were kept.

Nothing could have been more admirably managed than the whole affair. Our readers will perceive, by the engraving on the opposite page, which brings before the eye the scene as it was, that the space below the galleries was occupied by cattle; and it was impossible not to admire the arrangements for stalling them. The cleanliness, the state of the litter, &c., were, all things taken into account, wonderful; and, as we mentioned in our general sketch last week, the whole were so disposed, that each individual beast could be conveniently inspected. We will now avail ourselves of this favourable circumstance to view those animals which are the subjects of the accompanying likenesses.

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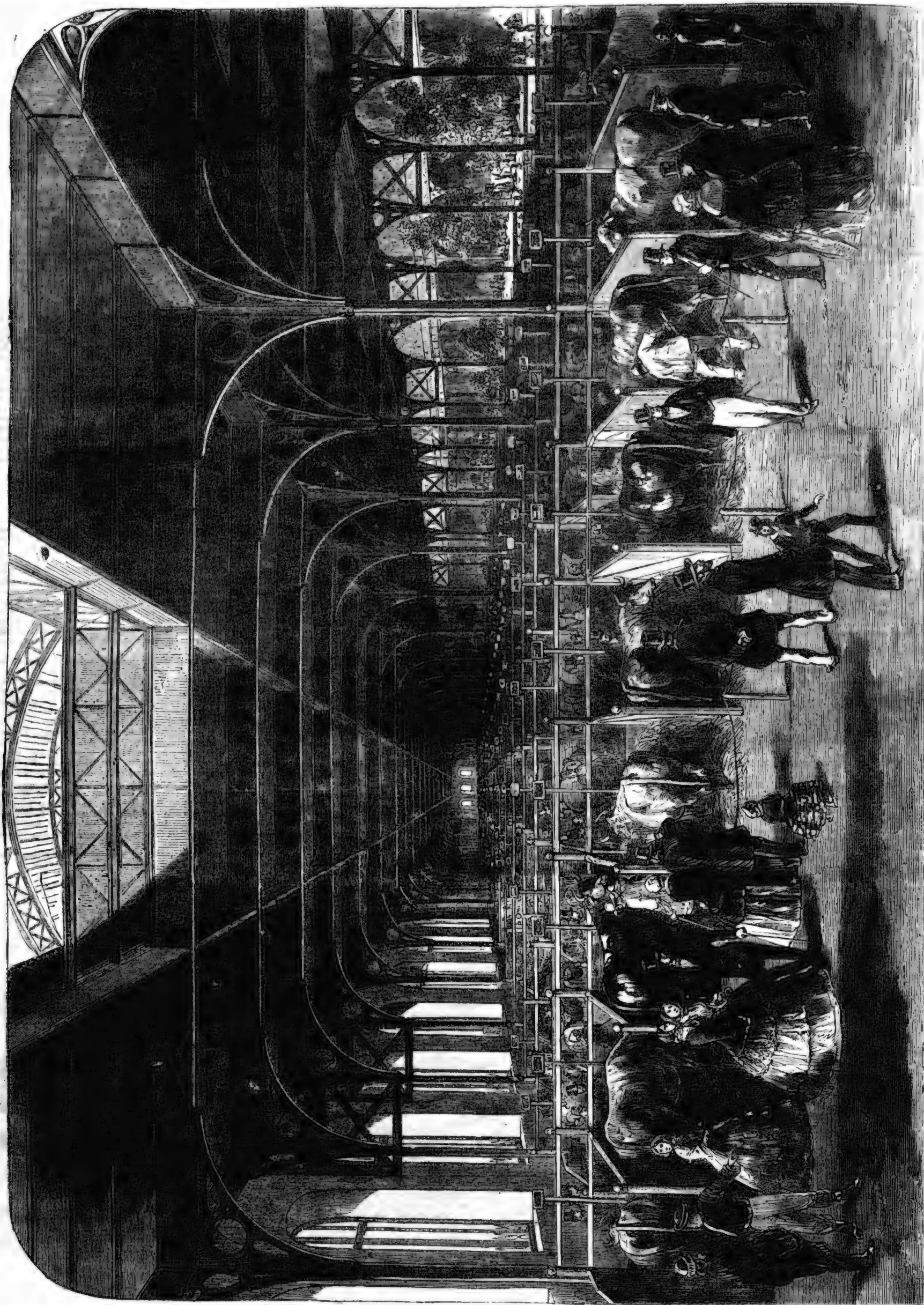
magnificent animal, which bears the name of "Jamie," and is three years and seven months old, has, we understand, won sixteen prizes, before he carried off, from so many competitors, the first Prize Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition. Our engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Shayler, of St. John Street Road.

A COW OF PINZGAU.

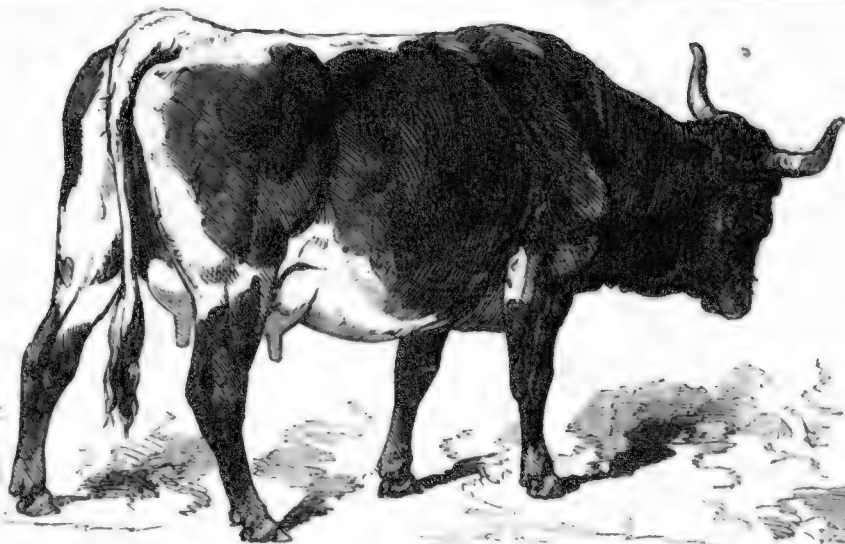
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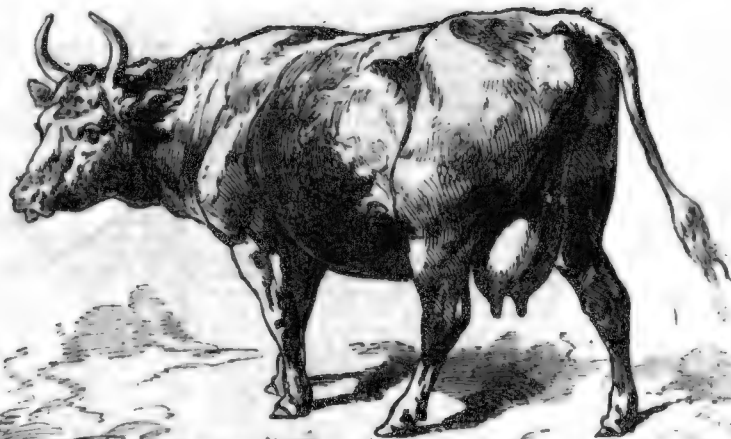
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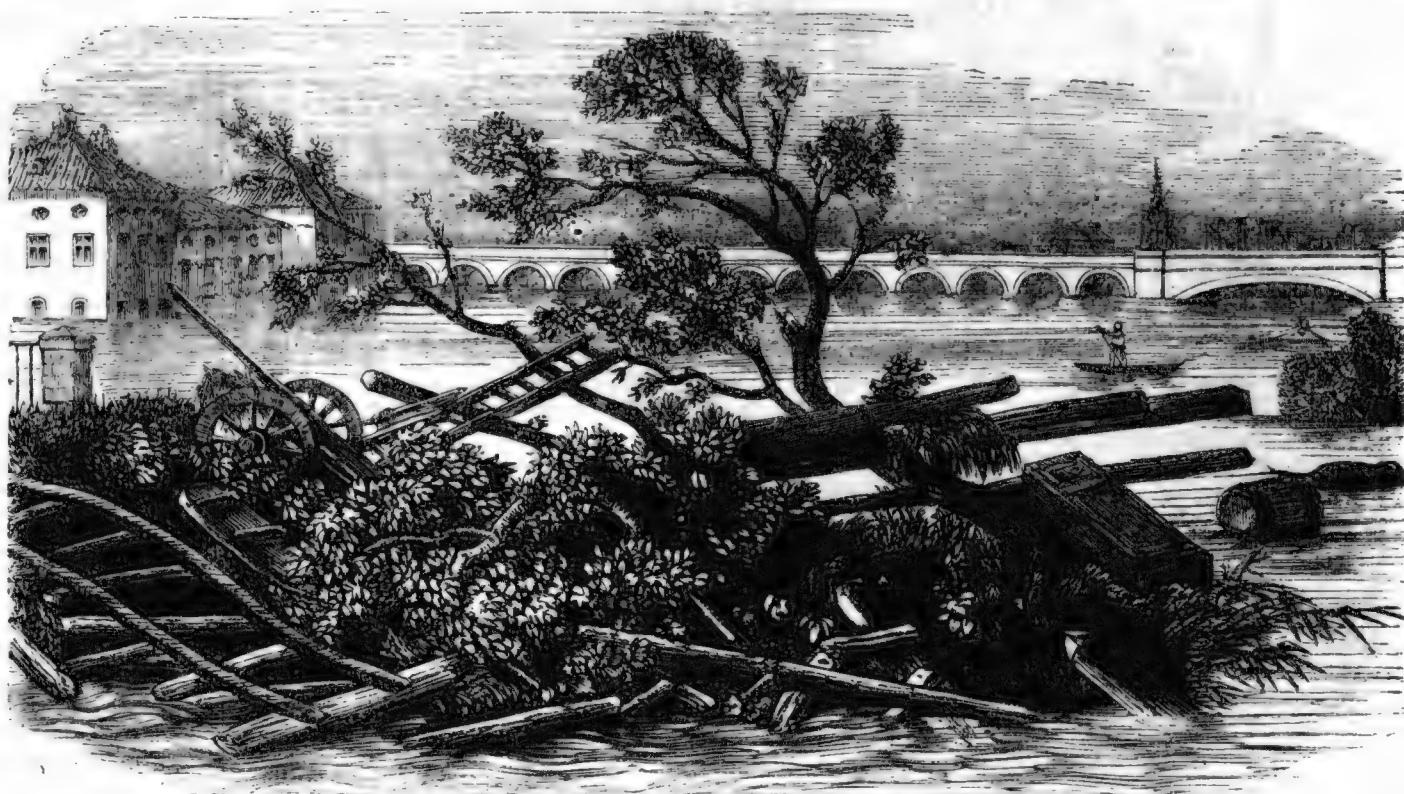
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THE MURDERS AT MELTON MOWBRAY.

3. The fantasia in the "Huguenots" begins with the opening bars of the "Bénédiction des poignards," which leads to the air of the page, the whole concluding with the polka-like march of the third act.

The jury found for the plaintiff—Damages \$20.

MURDER NEAR DERBY.—We have told another of the last list of murders recorded this week. A man named Emich Stone, aged forty-seven, a glazier, was found murdered on the turnpike-road between Derby and Nottingham. The ill-treatment the deceased had received was brutal in the extreme, his head being completely battered in. There were no less than eight deep wounds, which had evidently been inflicted by some blunt instrument. There was a large pool of congealed blood on the turnpike-road, where the body was found, and about six yards nearer Derby were two lesser pools, and it is supposed that the deceased was dragged from the latter spot to the former, where, no doubt, his murderers left him. At Cherry Hill about two hundred yards nearer Derby, was also found a pool of blood by the side of a stone wall, while one of the stones bore marks that might have been caused by the firing of shot. That plunder was the object of the murderers is evidenced by the fact that the murdered man was robbed of his boots (and ones), and of some linen which he was carrying. Mr. Stone was a harmless, inoffensive man, and has left a widow and five children. Early on Tuesday morning the police apprehended a woman near Spaldon (where the deceased lived), who had been seen in the company of two suspicious characters late on the previous evening. She gave the constable such a contradictory and incredible account of how she had passed the night, that she is strongly suspected, and the police have confidence that the murderers will soon be discovered.

"Now, I know many of the English joint-stock banks, in order to give a good appearance to their balance, have constantly trebled the amount of their balances, &c., by making a series of entries, whereby they appeared to have assets and liabilities to four times the amount they really possessed or had. This has been always kept very quiet, and what at first was a kind of fiction became gradually to be bonâ fide."

NOTICE.—ROYAL OWN JOURNAL.
BOYS' OWN JOURNAL. One Penny weekly.
 Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are new published. No. 3, for Saturday, June 25th, contains a full and complete—**Parade in Germany**—A night on Peter Point—**Beast Slaves**—The **Flintstone**—The **Curious**—**The Third Chapter of the Conquest of Peru**, &c. &c. Parents are solicited to inspect any number of the Boys' Own Journal, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, sent free from the office, 18, Boulevard Street, London, on receipt of 6 stamps.

TO MOTHERS AND SISTERS.
THE ATTENTION OF MOTHERS AND SISTERS is solicited to the Boys' Own Journal, which the proprietors confidently hope will be found in every family in Great Britain.
 There have been too long left to devour any reading—of an immoral or immoral—that may fall in their way. The Boys' Own Journal is started to improve that state of things by supplying weekly a periodical for youth, to strengthen and improve as well as to amuse; and the proprietors earnestly solicit the support of those whose happiness very much depends on good husbands, faithful brothers, and sensible useful sons. Three numbers of the Boys' Own Journal are now published; they will be sent free from the office, 18, Boulevard Street, London, on receipt of four stamps, or order of any bookseller.

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MR. HUNT'S NEW WORK ON STAMMERING. Published this day, Price 3s. 6d. by Post 3s. 10d.

A TREATISE ON THE CURE OF STAMMERING.
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 London: **Leach and Co.,** and by Post from the Author at his Institution for the Cure of Stammering, 6, New Burlington Street, Regent Street, London.

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 5,000 copies of a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation.
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BY HENRY MAYHEW,

AUTHOR OF "LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR."

ASSUREDLY the history and character of the Great Metropolis, in the nineteenth century, is still an unwritten book. There are many clever and learned works on London—regarding it as a vast mass of bricks and mortar—a kind of civic "natural curiosity"—but none as yet viewing it as a huge human "vivarium," wherein one learns the habits of the many "odd-fish" collected within it.

There are not a few metropolitan topographers who treat of *Old London*, discoursing, pleasantly enough, of the time when "St. Giles's" really stood "in the fields," when St. John's Wood could boast a few trees, and when bowls were played in Pall Mall; and telling us, too, how some great dead "lion" was formerly caged in this or that house, and how Watling Street, in the time of the Romans, was the high road to the Provinces that are now reached by the North Western Railway.

Some London historians, on the other hand, are eminently learned concerning the climate and geology of the capital; whilst others, like Mr. McBlue-book, are intensely didactic and professorially prosy upon the subject of London Institutions and the London Census.

Of London Scenes, however, and London Society—of London contemplated *morally* rather than physically—as the great centre of human emotion—the scene of countless daily struggles, failures and successes, as well as of the wildest passions and the keenest misery; of London, where the very best and the very worst types of civilized society are found to prevail—with its prodigious wealth and enormous commerce—the choice learning, profound science, and high art of some of its people, existing in close companionship, as it were, with the most acute want, and ingrained vice, and brutal ignorance of others—the sweet Christian charity of many, raising palatial hospitals and asylums for the indigent and afflicted, and the bitter stony-heartedness of not a few, grinding, like the Ogre in the story, the bones of their work-people to make their bread;—these, as we have said, are phenomena hardly yet numbered among our literary records, but are matters the chronicles of which surely may be included among the "desiderata" of the Great Library of the British Museum.

It is the aspiration of the writer of the work here announced, that he may be able, in some measure, to supply the biblical deficiency, and to present to the public such a word-picture of the Great Metropolis as it exists at the present time, that those who are familiar with the scenes and characters described may be pleased with the book for its mere truth, while those who have never visited the places and the people may yet have some ideal sense of them, and so find a picturesque charm in the very peculiarities of the subjects themselves.

What the author formerly attempted to do for a comparatively small and obscure portion of the community—viz., the London Street Folk—he will, in his new publication, endeavour to carry out for *all* classes. With this view, THE GREAT WORLD OF LONDON will be divided into a number of subordinate metropolitan spheres, such as LEGAL LONDON, MEDICAL LONDON, RELIGIOUS LONDON, &c., &c., as detailed in the annexed epitome of the contents of the entire series. In the present work, too, the writer purposes being less minute and elaborate, so as to be able, within a reasonable compass, to deal with almost every type of Metropolitan Society; still the same mode of treatment will be pursued as in "London Labour and the London Poor"—that is to say, there will be a strict adherence to facts, and a careful exclusion of the author's individual opinion concerning the subjects touched upon; whilst, as an earnest of the truthfulness of the narratives and descriptions, Engravings, from Daguerreotypes or Photographs, of the scenes and characters described, will accompany the literature,—literature in which the reader may rest assured that no rhetorical arts will be used to give a false or exaggerated interest to the matter.

"THE GREAT WORLD OF LONDON,"

Will be divided into, and described under, the following Heads:—

LEGAL LONDON.—Courts of Law and Equity; Bankruptcy, Insolvent, Ecclesiastical, County and Police Courts; Appeals in the House of Lords; Judges, Barristers, and Magistrates—their Habits and Manners, and Average Incomes; Bedford and Russell Squares; Inns of Court; Keeping Terms; Chambers; Barristers' Clerks; Attorneys; Sharp and "Respectable" Practitioners; Chancery Lane and the Law Offices; Tricks of Legal "Gents, one, &c.," Average Incomes; Attorneys' Clerks; Law Stationers; Sheriffs' Offices and Sponging Houses; Debtors' Prisons; Life in the Bench and Whitecross Street; Station-houses; Old Bailey Trials; Criminal Prisons and Reformatories; Prison Life; Statistics as to the Number of Individuals belonging to Legal London, and the Sum annually spent upon Law in the Metropolis.

MEDICAL LONDON.—Hospitals; Lectures and Operations; Fashionable Physicians and Apothecaries; Habits and Manners, and Average Incomes of ditto; Medical Examinations; Dispensaries; Quacks and their Tricks; Medical Students; Life of Chemists and Chemists' Assistants; Sick Nurses; Monthly ditto; Medical Societies; Mad-Houses, and Mad-Doctors, and Keepers; Idiot Asylums, &c.; Statistics as to Average Gains of the several individuals connected with Medical London, and the Gross Sum spent annually upon Medical Advice and Medicine in London.

RELIGIOUS LONDON.—Churches and Chapels of the Metropolis; Popular Preachers; "Pet Parsons;" Poor Curates; May Meetings; Peculiar Sects—Mormons, Southcottians, Swedenborgians, &c.; Tract Societies; Income, and Expenditure, and Influence of ditto; Visiting Societies; London Missions and Scripture Readers; Charity Dinners, Soup Kitchens, and Fancy Fairs; Philanthropic Institutions, and Asylums—Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, and Orphan, &c.; Weddings, and Funerals, and Cemeteries; Parish Meetings; Select Vestries; Sons of Clergy and other Societies; with Estimate as to Number and Average Incomes of the several individuals connected with Religion in the Metropolis.

COMMERCIAL LONDON.—Docks; Brokers, and Factors; Shipping and Custom-house Agents; Sufferance Wharves; Lloyds; Royal Exchange; Stock ditto, and Habits and Manners of Members; Banks and Clearing-Houses; Bankers and Bankers' Clerks; Money Lenders, Bill Discounters, Pawnbrokers and "Dolly Shops;" Amount of Capital, with Rate of Interest paid by various Classes; Warehouses; Merchants and Merchants' Clerks; Estimate as to Gross Annual Extent of Metropolitan Commerce; City Companies and Halls, &c.; Average Incomes of Merchants, &c.; Travellers and Commission Agents.

SHOP LONDON.—Shops, Descriptions of, and peculiar quarters for distinct Trades; Average rate of Profit of various Trades;

Tricks of Trade and Adulations; Respectable Houses; "Pushing" Houses; Shopmen and Early-closing Associations; Statistics.

LITERARY LONDON.—Newspapers and Periodicals; Costs of Producing and Profits; Daily Journals and Journalists; Influence of the Press; Rate of Remuneration for Contributions, and Habits and Incomes of the Press Writers and Reporters, and Penny-a-Liners; Paternoster-Row on Magazine-Day; Book-sellers and Authors; "Subscribing" a Book; Advertisements and Advertising Agents; Printers and Pressmen, "Readers" and "Devils;" News-venders and News-boys, &c., with Statistics, &c.

THEATRICAL LONDON.—Theatres; Behind the Scenes, Green Room; Reading a Piece, Rehearsals, First Night, and Boxing Night; Actors, Scene Shifters, "Supers," Chorus, Ballet Dancers; Scene Painters, Costumiers, Property Men, and Machinists, &c.; Promenade Concerts and Masquerades; Theatrical Taverns; Salaries of Actors; Dramatists, and Prices paid for Pieces; with Statistics, &c.

FASHIONABLE LONDON.—Queen's Drawing-rooms and Levées; Balls, Almacks, Morning Fêtes, and Receptions; Rotten Row; Italian Opera; Kensington Gardens, Philharmonic Concerts; Belgravia and Tyburnia; Habits of Fashionable People; "Out of Town," &c.

POLITICAL LONDON.—Houses of Lords and Commons; Reporters' Gallery; Opening Parliament; Government Offices and Clerks; Whitebait Dinners; Political Clubs—Reform, Conservative, &c.; Electioneering Agents; Chartist Meetings; Debating Societies; Cogers' Hall; Elections and Hustings, &c.; Municipal Government; Lord Mayor, and Aldermen, and Common Council, &c.

"GENTEEL" LONDON.—Middle Class Life; ditto Parties; Suburbs of London—Clapham, Kensington, St. John's Wood, Camden Town, &c.; Domestic Meannesses and Displays; Poor Relations; Habits and Manners of "Stuck-up" People, &c.

MILITARY LONDON.—Horse Guards and Management of Army; London Barracks and Barrack Life; Officers' Messes; Promotion by Purchase and Interest; Soldiers in Park; Habits of Common Soldiers; Sweethearts of ditto; Chelsea Hospital; Hospitals for Wounded; Reviews, &c.

NAUTICAL LONDON.—East End of London; the Pool; Foreign Steamers; the Thames Above and Below Bridge; Sailors, and Sailors' Homes, and Lodging Houses, and Taverns; Emigration Agents and their Tricks; Crimps; Watermen; Penny and Twopenny Steamers; Aquatic Societies; Rowing Matches, &c.

MARKET LONDON.—Markets and Market Houses; Billingsgate—its Salesmen, and "Roughs," and Fish-houses; Green

Markets—Covent Garden and Borough, &c.; Cattle Market; Meat Markets; Leadenhall; Hay Markets; Hide ditto; Licensed Porters, and Drovers, and Salesmen, &c.; with Estimate as to the Annual Amount of Provisions, &c., sent to London, and Value of ditto.

WORKING LONDON.—Trades and Trade Societies, and Houses of Call and Benefit Clubs; Various Modes of Reducing Wages; Honourable and Dishonourable Masters; Workers in different Materials, and their Average Gains; Diseases of Trades; Average Duration of Life among Trades; Chemical Workers—as Dyers, Soap-Manufacturers, Bone-Boilers, Glue Manufacturers, &c., with Annual Income of London Workmen.

SERVING LONDON.—Different Classes of Servants, from Housekeepers to Maids of All-Work; Treatment of ditto by Mistresses; Habits and Tricks of Servants; Servants out of Place; Characters; False ditto; Servants' "Homes," and Offices for Hiring Servants; Provident Institutions for Servants, with Average Wages and Gross Annual Sum Paid in London to Domestic.

LOCOMOTIVE LONDON.—"Busses" and Bussmen; Cabs and Drivers; Coachmen and Grooms; "Glass Coaches" and "Flies;" Post-Boys and Donkey-Boys; Excursion Vans; Car-men and Porters; Railway Termini; Parcels Delivery Company, Post and Postmen, &c., with Statistics as to Sums Paid for Carriage of individuals and Goods.

STREET LONDON.—Street People—Life of, and Different Classes of, with Income of each; Description of Streets; Traffic of ditto; Streets at different Times; London Streets at Early Morning; ditto by Night; ditto in Summer; ditto in Winter, &c.; Sewers of London; Water and Gas Pipes of ditto; Lighting of ditto; Cleansing and Paving of ditto; with Gross Cost of.

FAST LONDON.—Fast Men; Casinos; Evans', Cyder Cellars; Saloons; Oyster and Supper Rooms; Dog Fights and Rat Killing; Pugilists' Taverns; Running Matches; Wrestling ditto; Gambling and "Hells;" Betting Houses; London on Derby Day; Cricketing at Lord's, &c.

POOR LONDON.—Honest Poor; Needle-women; Soldiers' Clothes Makers; Beggars and Beggars' Tricks; Beggars' Referees and Begging Letters; "Fakements" and "Slums;" Standing "Shallow," &c.

CRIMINAL LONDON.—Thieves—Different Classes of; Mobsmen, Magmen, Burglars, Smashers, Fences; Petticoat Lane; Cant Language; Gypsies, Vagrants, &c.

EXHIBITION LONDON.—MUSICAL AND ARTISTIC LONDON.—EATING AND DRINKING LONDON.—SCHOLASTIC LONDON.—FOREIGNERS' LONDON.—REFUSE LONDON.—SUBURBAN LONDON.—ANCIENT LONDON.—GENERAL VIEW OF LONDON, &c., &c.

LONDON: DAVID BOGUE, 86, FLEET STREET.

JOHN MENZIES, EDINBURGH. THOMAS MURRAY & SON, GLASGOW. M'GLASHAN & GILL, DUBLIN.

ISSUED AUGUST 1, 1856.

THE
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PREFACE TO VOLUME THIRD.

WE have again to present to our readers the literary and pictorial history of a half-year. It has been a period of less public excitement and interest than those which produced our two previous volumes. We have had no parliament and no war to discuss. Foreign affairs have been more mysterious and obscure, even, than usual; while domestic topics have, in many cases, been of a disagreeable, and, in some, of a discreditable character. Our journal's business is to reflect the time, and as the time varies, so our duty varies too.

The session which closed just as this volume was beginning, had been equally unfruitful in oratory and in action. The nation—only half pleased with the peace—consoled itself with a continual recurrence to the glories of our troops; and in the pleasure of that excitement, took less interest in politics, strictly so called, than it is wont to do. Military festivals were the order of the day, and figure largely in our pages. The Guards entered London with a splendour of reception which was honourable to both soldiers and citizens. All over Britain, flags, and laurels, and feasts were prepared for the warriors of the Crimea. This enthusiasm of the public also protected the men whose doings in the Crimea had tended to mar our glories; and indirectly contributed to the stability of a Ministry—the war preparations of which were known to be respectable. It likewise kept other topics long in the background; and as it cooled, was succeeded by an apathy in political matters, which has strongly marked the latter part of 1856.

Perhaps the most important and satisfactory phenomenon of this period, has been the gradual improvement in our relations with America. Six months ago, Mr. Crampton had just been returned to his native land,—rejected by one nation, and not welcomed by the other. The English people, however, considered this a ministerial misfortune, incurred by a ministerial fault. The Ministry bore it with discretion, and the result has been good. The questions in dispute are now considered to involve no chance of difficulty; and the return of the “*Resolute*” pleasantly symbolises the international harmony. We view this with peculiar satisfaction, as we have always strongly argued for the American alliance.

Many pages in our third volume are devoted to illustrating that remarkable ceremony, the coronation of the Czar. The splendour of the scenes constituted them one of the fittest subjects for Art, while their importance placed them in the very highest of Politics. Of course, the Emperor of Russia, while he discharges his agreements with the West, commands the same degree of respect as any other potentate. We need not therefore apologise for the attention bestowed on his ceremonies. But, also, that attention helped to keep the eyes of England on the doings of his government, and we have since seen that those doings must be carefully watched. If there is now a good prospect of his honestly fulfilling the treaty of peace, it is mainly because the English people has shown itself awake to the necessity of compelling the fulfilment, if need be.

We have not neglected to depict such scenes as belong to the contemporary history of our gallant Allies across the channel. Some of our drawings describe their sufferings from the floods,—some, the amusements of their Court. An alliance, so important to the welfare of both nations and of Europe, demands every support, and every illustration. Nor do we respect the alliance less, because we are occasionally compelled to vindicate the country's rights, as an equal member of it,—one of the said rights being that liberty of the press, which is now a fundamental institution of England. The alliance, we hope, will last long, to the honour of both nations and the advantage of others. The lesson, however, given in such mild form to the King of Naples has been thrown away on him and his subjects; and we have still to wait to see whether the Allies can avert the calamity of a war between Prussia and Switzerland.

Minor subjects, handled with pen and pencil, are not sufficiently important, and are certainly far too numerous, for special mention here. Our occasional portraits of notabilities, good and evil, our numerous sketches of scenes of the day, whether the subject be a new bell or an Indian court, must speak for themselves. The same must be said of our politics, the independence and originality of which, we leave to the reader's own judgment and consideration, without remark. The world is entering on what promises to be a year of eventful interest, and we shall endeavour to discharge our share of its duties, by making the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES* a high-class member of *THE ENGLISH PRESS*.

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